LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

W. N. HALDEMAN.

eekly Courier. NO PAPER EYER SERT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Summer and Railroads.

Yesterday the summer was upon us in full were at a discount, the shady side of the street was decidedly patronized, handkerchiefs were extensively employed in removing the oleaginous secretions that would bubble and boil out of everybody's cuticle. Fans were busy in parlors disturbing the seething air, and straw hats were ety suggested as the only feasible means of givused to drive away the heat where draymen, laborers and the like most do congregate. The slave. denizens of the crowded city begin to pant for the scent of the woods and flowers and or the fresh earth, instead of the reeking odors of alleys, lanes and filthy streets: visions of moss-covered dells, of brooks whose water needs no icing, and along whose marge grows mint in fragrant profusion; of quiet coverts in the woodland, and of fields of living green, crowd the dust-obscured optics of those in populous city pent, and woo them to leave this sweltering heat for fairer spots

The wisdom of those in authority has howeve forbidden the toil-worn man of busy cares to leave in his leigure hours the scenes of all these petty annovances, and compels him either to remain a prev to town disease and dirt through the entire season or to neglect the business that affords him the means of living. Our citizens cannot, as is possible with those of every other respectable city in the country, take the rail car in the shade of the afternoon and be whiffed in a cloud of steam and smoke from brick walls to the full leafed forest. There is not another city in the Union where the public conveyances do not furnish some means of enjoying little glimpses of country life during the summer. The railroads which leave all other American cities find as much profit in thus affording means of enjoyment as in serving the public merely in the capacity of a business carrier. In this wise they combine the utile et dulce; they become ministers not alone to the goddess of money, but to the divinity of pleasure; still utilitarian they become humanitarian, and serve both the baser and higher attributes, filling our coffers with wealth and our souls with poetry and all those ennobling sentiments that come of country life. There is no reason why the locomotive should be considered merely an iron monster and the railway track only an avenue of commerce. It would be better were we to throw somewhat of poetry over all the necessaries to existence, and since railways are, why not transmute them into servitors at the altars of health and happiness? Allow them to make as much money and develope as many resources as is possible. We are none the worse off for the increased wealth of the commu-

discovered that in the end the adoption of means to gratify the seekers of pleasure and health, not does not impoverish but actually enriches by far the greater part of its earnings is derived was annexed because the Cotton King wanted from the way travel over the road. This is the more elbow room. Mexico disapproving, we American people by one of these foreign sociebulk of the profit was derived from the way passengers. That the Louisville and Frankfort Company (the only railroad, to our shame be it said, extending out of the city) would experience the same results, were they to adopt a liberal line train, is without question. There can be no doubt but that if not presently profitable, it would ultimer the experiment was tried, and with a degree of success that should hav: warranted a renewal the present year. Yet in view of what has been lished, in view of the pressing demands of the country contiguous to the road for thirty miles out of the city, in view of what was prom ised by the Frankfort Company, under fath of which many of our citizens made investments in property, built residences, and arranged for rural homes, the Board of Directors have refused to sanction the pledges of their predecessors, and thus have really broken faith with those persons. who, relying upon them, have expended money in view of their promises. The directory contend that the accommodation train of last sum mer did not realize any profit. This is probable. The experiment was then new, and had not been satisfactorily tested; let it be fully tried, and it cannot fail to produce the same results here which ple, but will have so directed the way travel from their road as to do it an injury for which they will have to account to their stockholders, and which will tell with no ordinary power upon the prosperity of the road.

J. Trabue, Esq., spoke at Carlisle, Nicholas cou He ridiculed the idea of Dr Marshall's nomination, saying that he fought He said he was in the convention, knowing that he would be chiseled out of the nomina tion, but did not say whether he would be a candidate or not. Elder Garfield, of the Paris Flag, replied to his position on the American principle, and although he is an able debater, vet as Mr. Trabue is the best posted up man in the West on the American question, we can readily imagine he was used up.

Mr. Trabue speaks again at Cynthiana, or

A. Apperson, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, the able President of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, distinguished for many years as a lawyer and State legislator, is now in the city on business connected with his great railway Wish the exception, perhaps, roads leading from the South in into Louisville, there is no internal improvement so important to Kentucky as the Lexington and

Big Sandy Railroad. We are pleased to hear the very best reports concerning its progress, and expect in a day or two to furnish our readers with such facts con cerning the country it penetrates, as will caus the people of Louisville to feel a deeper interest

FEDERAL COURTS .- The U. S. Circuit and Dis Frankfort on Monday last, Judge Catron and Walker. Judge Monroe on the bench. On Tuesday the trial of Wm. G. Shackelford, upon an indictment for robbing the mail, was commenced. Shackelford was a stage driver and is charged with stealing two packages containing money out of the mail he was carrying between Bowling Green and

ent is owing to the fact that the old plate once stolen, and counterfeits numerously culated, and the bills both genuine and spuri ous, having become badly worn, cannot be dis-

. Burlington was arrested in Scott county or Friday last for passing counterfeit money; and at an examining trial before Esquires Griffee and nes, was held to bail in the sum of \$500, in default of which he was committed to Toppass' Ho-

tel, in Georgetown, on the Big Spring branch. Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of New Albany, is lying dangerously ill with apoplexy, at the residence of his son, in Nashville,

and that the political doctrines of every civilized Shirt collars were turned down, cravats ducts of slave labor in her manufacturing establishments, that the system of American negro slaance of power in this cotton-governed world, the elevation of the free negro is advocated by the charged upon the party by its opponents in the author, and the plan of the Colonization Sociing position and self-control to the emancipated

forts to abolish slavery in this country, their success in the Northern States of the confederacy, and the almost immediate revulsion of feeling in to foreign countries and the growth of slavery in

lisconnect cotton-planting and negro slavery, the | the prejudice of the Americans. mparison between the West Indian Islands and the Southern States of our confederacy need only be instituted. In 1800 the West Indies exported 17,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the United States 17,789,803 pounds. They were then about equally productive in that article. In 1840. the West India exports (where slavery had been mainly abolished) had dwindled down to 427,-529 pounds, while those of the United States nad increased to 743,941,061 pounds.

Yet in all this while, the most strenuous rts had been made to abolish our slave sysem; a moral crusade was at first preached, and hen the Abolitionists allowed the politicians to nlist them, making the geographical limitation of the peculiar institution the chief object of effort. A dozen years have passed and what has this political action accomplished. The cotton ters, instead of being crippled, were able in he year ending June, 1853, to export 1,111,570,-370 pounds of cotton, besides supplying 400,000,-000 pounds for home consumption. The present recr. instead of finding slavery decrepit, sees it. ronger than ever, having, by the establishment of the principle embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, destroyed all the old barriers to its extension, and beholds it already expanded widely enough for the profitable employment of the slave population, with all its natural increase for hundred years to come.

Cotton indeed has ever been King in the United States. It elected each of our Presidents save ing legislative movement in the country: the n tional bank, protective tariff, internal improveents, and all those once leading measures that fell under the ban of the ultra Southern statesthem. A recent statement of the affairs of one men. Finding itself cramped, first of all Louisof the Cincinnati railroads expressly states that | iana was purchased, and then Florida. Texas ace of all railroads. Even on our own whipped her, and further satisfied Cotton by anng California, then by buying the Gadeden territory. In 1850 Cotton made compromise with the North, all to the advantage of the former. She imposed the fugitive slave law upon the North, and the general government sees that it is executed. Last of all, Cotton did away with the old Missouri compromise and opened up Kansas. Nebraska, and all that western domain to a contention between North and South. Do not these facts demonstrate that Cotton is King in the Uni-

ries we can best show by a quotation from the London Economist. That paper says: "Let any great social or physical convulsion visit the Uni ed States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O. Groat's. The lives of nearly two millions of our (English) countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of kind of hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should ousand of merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; two thousand thousand mouths would starve for lack of bread to feed them." Says Blackwood's Magazine, in speaking of the cultivation of cotton in the United States: "With its creased growth has sprung up that mercantile navy which now waves its stripes and stars over every sea, and that American influence which has placed the internal peace-we may say the subsistence of millions in every manufacturing country in Europe-within the power of an oligarchy of planters."

The Lexington Races.

Our "Bourbon" correspondent writes us from Lexington that the race on Wednesday was mile neats for the three best in five. There were five entries. Harper's Ellen Swigert was the favorite at odds, but Murphy's Mark Harper won in three heats.

Time, first two heats, 1:47 1-4; last heat 1:48 1-2. The "Know-Somethings" fell and lost argely on the result.

nent in the Courier that the heat on Tuesday in 2:39% was the best ever made in Kentucky, is thought to be incorrect by sporting gentlemen. Alaric, it is said, made a heat over the Associa tion course, at Lexington, several years ago, in 2:39. Frankfort 2:394 is the second best ever

he mass of the people of Arkansas are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. At Little Rock, the principal town in the State, sugar, coffee, tea, flour, corn, &c., are commanding mine prices, and hard to get at any price. Th Arkansas and other tributaries are nearly all dried up, and the river communication entirely cut off. In addition to all this the growing crop throughout that region, and all the South are very backward, and present the most unfavorable appear

More SLANDER SUITS-THE HARDIN COUNT Jury .- The famous twelve individuals who composed the Hardin county jury seem determined to make an effort to regain the reputation they lost by their infamous verdict in the Ward case. We have already noticed the suits instituted against the Courier office by C. D. Shean and Green

Several of the gentlemen who composed an in dignation meeting in Garnettsville, Meade county, have had suits instituted against them in the Je ferson Circuit Court, by Thomas Thurston, the damages being fixed at fifty thousand dollars

Messrs. Wolfe and Shean are the attorneys. LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD. he annual meeting of the stockholders of the give notice that after Tuesday next the issue of Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company, held in Lexington on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected directors, viz: Benj. Gratz. F. K. Hunt, George Robertson and Joel Higgins. M. C. Johnson and Philip Swigert are the diectors appointed by the Governor, on the part of

the State James O. Harris, Esq., is the President of th

example of Mayor Wood. On the night of the 17th no less than fifty-three zymphs du pave were rrested by the Second District police, in the regions of Customhouse, Bienville, Burgundy, Dauphin and other streets, and the different cells in the lock-up were filled to overflowing with as many colors as go to make up the mingled web the same place where "Jim Porter," the Ken-

Americans and Anti-Americans.

The course which is pursued by the opposition in its efforts against the American party is cercountry where manufactures are prosecuted to tainly very laught ble. We have yet to see in a any considerable extent, are in the hands of an single Anti-American paper a continuous or susoligarchy of America 1 planters, is the effect of tained argument against the principles of the a treatise just issued from the press having the Americans. Misrepresentation and abuse of all ties both meagre and confused and, in other in- most perfect conformation, and fragrant beyond title written above. It is the production of a kinds, from the insidious appearance of candor gentleman of Norfolk, Virginia, who, himself and truth to the vilest slang and billingsgate, have identified with the South and the interest of that assumed the place of argument and polemic dis section, has carefully studied the influence of her cussion. Incidents are manufactured to order to great staple, as from year to year its cultivation | illustrate what is called a defect or a moral wrong and export has grown in importance. The work in the workings of the party; every evil which is proposes farther, to prove, as a corollary of the committed is charged to its account; every abuse main proposition, that so long as the culture of of its mighty power is set down as a proof of its cotton is made the leading idea in the Southern worthlessness. The two main principles which States, and England strongly anti-slavery as she are the subject of this wanton abuse and malicious is, sees no wrong in availing herself of the pro- interpretation are the seerecy of the American of foreigners. Both of these objections have been repeatedly met and answered, and to these all others are subservient. Abolitionism has been South, and they have been abused as a pro-slavery party in the North. This is, however, only a renewal of the old method of warfare. Whiggery met the same charge. It was denounced in the South as an abolition party and abused in the North for its pro-slavery views. The question of slavery is one which carries with it more sympa thy, both pro and con, than perhaps any other in the South against this abolition of the system the country, and hence it is used by designing poliwhen the people of that region discovered the ticians on all hands as a party tool. No sane man nent adaptation of their soil to cotton- ean possibly believe that this question forms any owing and the economy of slave labor in its part, either prominent or adjunct, of the great ultivation. The increase of cotton exportation | American question. As a party, slavery has neither part nor lot in the great issue before the America have been in almost exact ratio. Noth- people. It is idle for our opponents to assum ing is clearer than this, as our history fully at- that the slavery question belongs in any sense to the American party. This charge, like many others, s merely intended to operate on certain minds to

The objects of the party, in spite of its secrecy, are well known. Opposition writers and speakers are constantly asserting their knowledge not only of the objects, but of all the movements of the party. They proclaim from day to day the so alled defections of its members and publish what re said to be, and what they profess to believe to be, exposes of its secret workings. If their pro fessions are true, why should they care for the secrecy of the party? If they know all about it, what more do they want to know and what more can they know? They surely cannot be at war with the principle of political secrecy. The Sag-Nicht organization precludes the possibility of this. The caucus, the packed convention, the cabals of the old Locofoco party, whose principles they profess still to advocate, forbid such a war The secret organizations of the foreigners, whose organ they are, forbid it. Surely they cannot have forgotten the Turners' association, the Sardinian Beggars' association, and a hundred other like associations, more or less secret.

Merely as a question of right, the American are surely better entitled to political secrecy than the Foreigners. How long would the existence of a secret political club of foreigners be per mitted in any other country on the globe? By what name would two or three thousand Americans, who should unite in a secret political order to oppose the wishes of the great body of the British cr of the French nation, be called, and what would be their fate? They would be called raitors, and their punishment would be comensurate with the enormity of their crime. But n America, such organizations are permitted ecause we know how reliable is the great hear of the people and how impossible it is that anything which would seriously militate against th good of the republic should succeed. Let us look for a moment at the demands made upon the ties, and then ask ourselves if men, born on the endeavor to prevent the introduction of these and of kinded sentiments into the government of this nation deserve to be classed with the true sons of America. Here is a part of the platform of the Turner's association, as published by them in this city during the present year: They demand the abolition of the Presidency. A the purpose of protecting immigration. Abolition of all neutrality. Abolition of laws for the observance of the Sabbath. Abolition of prayers in Congress. Abolition of oath upon the Bible. Abolition of land monopoly. The promotion of education by the introduction of free schools with the power of enforcing the parents to send their children to school, and prohibition of all clerical influence, by instructing in the German language; by establishing a German University The supporting of the slave emancipation exer tions of Cassius M. Clay by Congressional law Abolition of the CHRISTIAN system of punish-

Was there ever presented, since the beginning of the world, a more impudent document, or more Godless and lawless set of demands? It does not look to the incorporation of the German population with that of the country of their adoption; it demands the subservience of the people of this country to its German population. looks to the abolition of all those principles for which our fathers fought, and would substitute in their stead those very ideas which alone the sympathy of a large part of the German popadvocated by our opponents? Can these be the men whose advent they desire to court and in whose favor they can consent to abuse and villify the great body of their own countrymen? If so,

ment and introduction of the human amelioration

system. A reduced term of acquiring citizen-

their party is rightly named Anti-American. This is but a sample of those ideas which waiting to be promulgated in this country. is not strange that men born under despotic sway should interpret liberty as license, should nistake the severe and chaste goddess for a voluptuous and abandoned human, but t is most marvellous that men nurtured under the eve of that goddess, and knowing in infancy in boyhood and in manhood how pure and holy is her mission, and how beneficial and beautiful its exercise, should become the friends and apologists of those who desecrate her altars. The first may learn that the idol they worship is not even the symbol of liberty, and experience may ach them the errors of their creed; to do this s the true mission of America-but the last are hose wilful pagans who sin against their own inward light, and, with the blessed sun of liberty iluminating the whole horizon, kneel in adoration

of a glimmering rushlight. -Our readers, says the Mt. Starling Whig, will emember the account we gave some time ago, of the disturbance of a Know-Nothing Council, Stanton, Powell county, by the jailor and others. Mr. Blythe, who, as we then stated, received a stab by one of the disturbers on the occasion, has since died. Mr. Combs. one of the disturbers. and brother to the jailor, who was wounded with pistol ball in the left breast, was still living when we received our last accounts, with little if

any hopes for his recovery. THIRD DISTRICT.-We see that James P. Bates, of Barren county, has announced himself an Anti-American candidate for Congress in the Third District. This is very well, for we know of no party, not even the Sag Nichts, that would presume to carry such a man upon their shoul-Mr. Bates has been a member of the Legislature, and a noisy one. Congress is saf iciently a bear-garden without admitting such

Locusts .- A friend who lives a short distance from Winchester, informs the Chronicle that the locusts have come, according to prediction, in swarms. He says that all his trees and shrub bery are literally covered with them, and that the ground under every tree in his orchard is full of les, where they have worked their way up fron their hatching-places.

TALL RYE .- The editor of the New Albany Ledger has received a sample of rye six feet seven inches high. It is from the rye field of Mr Francis MeHarry at Shippingport in this State, tucky giant vegetates.

The Result in Virginia.

LOUISVILLE:

It appears to be very generally conceded that the election in Virginia has resulted in the choice last Saturday exhibition of the Horticultural Sosuch is the case, since they are from many counstances, based upon rumor.

can candidate, has triumphed, and what of it? all their noisy exultation? The victory has been trailed, and yet they rejoice as if some enemy of great strength, long a ruler in that State, had dignag, of whose giant men and proportionately seen encountered and overwhelmed in defeat. giant products the veracious Lemuel Gulliver We-cannot, indeed, understand the philosophy that makes the Anti-Americans so jubilant over success in their most impregnable stronghold. certainly argues an innate feeling of weakness on their part. They must be easily satisfied fortress of strength. To the result in Virginia, whatever it might

the bold, impudent and dictatorial manner in which Mr. Wise bullied the Democracy into concession of his claims to the gubernatorial nomination, and then forced them to yield him a support, contributed much to attract popular ttention to the contest. Furthermore, Wise was a man of national reputation, having with somewhat of ability advocated every side of every leading political measure that has ever been resented to the people. The diligence with which he conducted his canvass, and the air of a victor who had all Virginia drawing his chariot, that he assumed from the outset, gave further notoriely to a race, unimportant in its results, either to that State or the nation. It was, therefore, the personality of the candidate of the Anti-Americans that caused the whole country to look with interest upon the Virginia election.

Now, that the result is said to be ascertained e must remark as we did prior to the day of the election, that the voice of Virginia is measurably uninfluential, and as a consequence her State ontests afford no indications of the national preference, either North or South. The Old Dominion, like Ichabod, has been long joined to her idols, and were it not a sort of filial reverence we have for her, and all that appertains to her we should be inclined to favor her remaining in the unholy wedlock. Virginia, as all know never has within fifty years cast her vote for any candidates or measures other than the Demo cratic. Thomas Jefferson too thoroughly indoctrinated her people with his radically heretical doctrines of government. It would require ten generations and the strongest means of purification known to science to rid the blood of the Virginia Democrats of political impurities.

While, therefore, we regret that Sam, hereto fore so uniformly triumphant, has partially failed of success in Virginia, we cannot express any great degree of disappointment. It was not t be expected that the American doctrines would meet with immediate favor in a State that voted by large majorities against four of the most gallant of all her sons when they were Presidentia irants. Virginia eschewed her noble offspring, rrison, Clay, Taylor and Scott. She preferred in their stead a New York political fox, a Tennes see lawyer, a Michigan life-long office-holder, and a New Hampshire attorney. No wonder, then, that Sam is defeated by a people who were disloyal to their own famous children, when all the rest of the world shouted their praises. Still we cannot despair of the Mother of Presidents. Nor need the American party feel dispirited, though the enemy yet maintains itself in the land of Washington and Henry. There is a good time

At Cynthiana, Harrison county, Jef. Nesbit, i m. c., has been sentenced to serve a term o eighteen months in the penitentiary. He was He was raised near Cynthiana, and

his freedom several years ago, when he emigralepartment of the government to be set up for ted to Ohio, where he resided until the adoption of the New Constitution, and then returne to Kentucky. According to our laws, any fre negro leaving this State and becoming a resident of another, cannot return; if he does, it is as offence against the law, and he will be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

on correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writing the 22nd inst., says that the last steamer from Europe brought increased troubles to the govern nent in the shape of dispatches from Madrid He further says that the statements published some months since by the Union, of a final and satisfactory settlement of the Black Warrior affair receives its contradiction by the last arrival The writer we quote, says that he does not pre tend to give the precise wording of the dispatches but that their effect upon Secretary Marcy, after their perusual, was sufficient to cause rather violent departure of the papers from his hands apon the desk before him, accompanied with the significant expression from him, of-"The damne ools," alluding to the Spanish ministry

STAGE ROBBERY .- We learn from the Mays ville Express that on last Tuesday night week, the could effect our destruction. This society has boot of the mail stage between Maysville and Paris was opened at Millersburg and two trunk ulation. Can these be the principles which are | belonging to a lady from Louisiana, stolen there rom. They were afterwards found broken ope with all the most valuable articles missing. The robbery has been attributed to some negro mer living at, or near Millersburg.

K. N's AND SLAVERY .- Mr. Thomas R. Whit ing, M. C. from New York city, and a leading ember of the Know Nothings, has addressed etter to Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, rebuking im for his assertion that the K. N. party at the North are Free-soilers and Abolitionists, and asserting that it is perfectly neutral on the subject

BRANCH BANK AT JEFFERSONVILLE .- In O notice of the re-organization of the State Bank f Indiania we omitted mentioning that the Commissioners had located one of the branches i Jeffersonville. The growing importance of our neighbor city, her increasing wealth, and the ne cessities of the trade that is centering there de nand banking facilities, and we are pleased that

Kirkland, the anti-Catholic declaimer, who used to hold forth in the Court-house yard, was arrested in St. Louis on Sunday last for stree reaching and creating a disturbance. He was et off the next morning by paying the costs, but was told by the Recorder that his next offence would subject him to the highest fine the lav would allow

ABSCONDING INSURANCE AGENT .- Mr. J. B Bennett, General Agent of the Ætna Insurance ompany, at Cineinnati, offers through our adver tising colums this morning a reward of \$300 for the arrest of Levi C. Ferry, late agent of tha ompany at New Albany, Ia., who is said to have ded on the 12th inst.

A Good Sign .- Giddings, one of the high priests of Ohio Abolitionism, is out in a letter mouncing the Know-Nothings. That is a good sign, for Sam, whatever conflicts with the sort of notions Giddings has, cannot help but be right SHELBY COUNTY,-The Shelby News says that t is rumored that "Sam" has selected Messrs.

dates for Representatives from Shelby county i the next Legislature. A large number of leading Democrats Western Tennessee have declared that they will not support Gov. Johnson, the Anti-America andidate for Governor. Col. Gentry will ce

Joshua Tevis aud Archibald C. Brown as cand

tainly be elected. We are daily informed of the wonderf cures performed by Hurley's Sarsaparilla. We say now, and have always done so, that Hurley's

Rosimond Legras, Esq., K. N., was on the 5th inst. elected Mayor of Alexandria, La. Col. Wm. S. Rand has located in Mays ville as a practitioner of law

The Fruit and Flower Festival. Flora and Pomona vied with each other at the

of Henry A. Wise for Governor. We confess ciety, while Venus was impersonated in fully that the returns do not altogether satisfy us that a half-hundred beauties "native and to the manor born." There were flowers of the loveliest color But, granting that Mr. Wise, the Anti-Ameri- ever dared to invent odorous sweets for the royal toilettes. Fruits that might have graced Eden's Why the loud shouts of the opposition, and why garden beds ravished every looker-on with their tempting lusciousness. While there were vegewon on a field where their banner never has tables-asparagus, lettuce, beets, cucumber large enough to have grown in the land of Brob-

recounted much in his well-known book of travels Thus far the present has been the most successful season of the Kentucky Horticultural Society. There have been more exhibitors, a greater and better variety of articles exhibited when the triumph they applaud is merely a de- and a larger degree of popular interest manifested in the success of this commendable enterprise. The pecuniary prosperity of the society is likewise flattering, so at least we judge from the receipts of the Treasurer from the weekly have been, we were always unwilling to ascribe sales. When bouquets sell at from \$2 to \$5 the importance that has been given it. Doubtless and strawberries go away up almost beyond any proper figure of computation, the treasury

> come bankrupt. Annexed is a list of the articles exhibited and the names of the exhibitors, kindly provided us by Mr. Fiske of the Merchants' Exchange:

the society can scarcely with such resources be-

Articles Exhibted.

Hobb & Walker—I boquet choice variety of flowers.

Mrs. E. D. Hobb.—I tastefully arranged boquet.

Mrs. Maras Henning—I very beautiful boquet.

Mrs. Emily T. Dorsey—I boquet very tastefully arranged.

Mrs. Emily T. Dorsey—I boquet very tastefully arranged.

Mrs. B. C. Lev:—I very fine boquet.

Mrs. B. C. L

Wm. Mix, jr., and J. S. Chenoweth-MacAvoy superior inwherries.

Ormsby Hite, Esq., of River Side—fine specimens of Hopy seedling and Hudson strawberries.
Hobbs & Walker—large early scarlet and MacAvoy supeor—Jenny's and Hovey's seedling.
J. Thatcher, Glenwood—Newland's Alpine strawberries,
rown from young plants transplated this season. New
virter. riety. Geo. Heinsohn, Esq., large plate of strawberries.

Stephen Chenoweth.—Hovey seedling strawberries.

J. Chenoweth.—Black Prince strawberries. James Stivers.—Brewer's prolific early scarlet, put foveys's seedling, and Black Prince strawberries. Mr. sceived orders for plants from amateur growers.

Mrs. E. H. Taylor—lar e specimens of several super arieties of strawberries. Juseph O. Brooks.—I large box of pure, Hovey's seedling new contributor, who obtained order, for 26 gallons trawberries at \$1 per gallon. rawberries at \$1 per gallon.
Arthur Peterson, Esq.—Elk on cherries.
Geo. Heinsohn, Esq.—May, Duke, and White Hung C. C. Cary—fine Eeglish strawberries.

ts well grown. Miss E. Dorsey and Mr. Thurston—very fine and liberal pecimen of asparagus.

The Dewees, of Lexington—"Prize Fighter" cucumber, measuring 15½ inches long and 7 inches in circumference—a curious and choice variety raised under glass.

Moore & Serb—fine specimens of early snap beans.

Bishop Spalding and Professor

In the Courier of this date the reader will find letter from Bishop Spalding, of this Catholic Diocese, responsive to a communication of Professor Morse, that appeared some days since in our columns. The importance of the matter at issue, the distinguished reputation of the two cussionists and the dignified manliness characeristic of their productions lend much of interes to the controversy.

will be perused in this community with great agerness. So long a resident here, he is well known for his ability both in writing and speaking, as one who adds with masterly skill the races of rhetoric to the abstrusest of theological penisitions. His elevated position in the Church f Rome also lends importance, and, with many uthority to his communication.

STATE SENATE .- Judge George T. Edwards, of Russellville, in a public speech at Franklin, on Monday last, announced himself a candidate for the State Senate, in the district composed of Logan, Simpson and Butler counties. The Judge has heretofore been a member of the Democrati party, but in his speech at Franklin placed himself upon the platform of the American party Judge E. is a high-toned gentleman, a good speaker, with fine talents and liberal education He will be elected without difficulty.

undred Irish deck passengers, and four Big Sandy boys, engaged in a regular battle on the teamer Pennsylvania, during the upward trip of that boat, on Tuesday, a short distance below Maysville. About twenty of the Irishmen were adly cut with knives, and the Big Sandy boys being overpowered with numbers, were severely beaten. It was thought three or four of the wounded would die.

GEN. WM. O. BUILER FOR PRESIDENT .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says the Van Buren Democracy are laying plans to bring out Gen. Wm. O. Butler for President. Guthrie, Blair and others, have been coquetting with Gen. Houston merely to conceal their designs in relation to Butler. It is intimated

that President Pierce favors the movement. FIRE IN ELIZABETHTOWN.-We learn that fire originated in the stable of the Eagle House at Elizabethtown, Wednesday night. It then mmunicated to the adjoining stables, belonging o Thes. D. Brown and Weedon English. The loss is estimated at \$1,500. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

KICKS THE TRACES .- It is rumored in Paducah that the Hon. Linn Boyd utterly refuses to support Henry C. Burnett, the Democratic candiate for Congress in the First District. The use of this milk in the cocoa-nut is easily arived at. Two years ago Burnett would not vote for Boyd.

The next biennial session of the Souther Baptist Convention will be held in the Walnutstreet Church, in this city, on the second Friday in May, 1857.

The anti-Americans of Pulaski county we nominated A. J. James as a candidate for the House of Representatives. Cyrenius Wait is the American candidate.

MATT F. WARD .- This individual arrived in our city vesterday on the steamer R. J. Ward. from New Orleans.

The New Albany and Salem Railroa now doing a fine passenger business. Old Ironsides Off Cuba

The ship Ottomoca, which arrived at New Or eans, May 17, from Bordeaux, spoke the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, of the Island of Cuba. The whole country will applaud the promptitude of the gallant Commodore

and at the same time lament the very natural

error into which his patriotism and zeal have led

him in regard to the purposes of the Administra

U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTION, OFF CUBA,

May 8th, 1855. §
On the 23d ultimo, we were within 100 days sail
of our port of destination, Portsmouth, N. H., (after
serving more than a two years' cruise on the coast
of Africa,) when we boarded an American, four days
from the Delaware. She informed us that the United
States government was sending as many of our ships
of war to Cube as could be avenued and the proper States government was sending as many of our ships of war to Cuba as could be manned, and the papers received from our countrymen induced the Commodore (Mayo) to give the order to put the helm up, and make all sail for Cuba; that our presence was required there, remarking at the same time, that he called no council of war; he asked no opinion or advice of any officer; that he alone was responsible for his movements. And here we are, within four days sail of Havana, where Commodore Mayo will offer the services of Old Ironsides to Commodore McCauly.

We know it was trying to Com. Mayo to disappe the officers and men of the Constitution from meeting their wives and families, but he said our duty to
our country is our first consideration. Our Commodere is a prudent officer, but woe to the Spanish
cruiser who offers any indignities to our flag in his

From Bullitt County.

County Court Day—American Speech by R. F. Buird, Esq. — Reply by Mr. Wilson — Another Speech by Mr. Baird—The "War Horse" of Democracy used up — Mr. 3 hompson Speaks and Breaks Down—"Sam" About, &c.

SHEPARDSVILLE, May 22. Messrs. Editors: Yesterday was a glorious day n Old Bullitt, and its proceedings deeply interesting our true-hearted citizens. It being County ourt day, our village was crowded with the hones reomanry of the county, as usual on such ocea

nan, Robt. F. Baird was "in town," and as our people are well acquainted with his great powers of equence, all were anxious to hear his thrilling ones once more among us.

Now, as there is one great patriotic subject occupying the minds and hearts of our people, all were anxious to hear whether Mr. Baird could tell us anything about "Sam"—that mysterious old gentleman who has so resolutely taken into his own hands the management of his own household, and hands the management of his own household, and is so rapidly turning out of the Temple of Freedom is so rapidly turning out of the Temple of Freedom the money-changers and political hucksters, who have been bartering away the birth-right of the brave for a consideration in lucre. The hour of 1 o'clock had been appointed by Wm. R. Thompson as the time for meeting, when the court house was crowded, and Mr. Thompson proceeded to d liver a most eloquent and appropriate address in favor of the erection of the Clay Monument.

When Mr. Tompson concluded, loud calls were made for Mr. Baird, who promptly responded, and spoke most beautifully in rendering a great tribute to the memory of the glorious Clay. He then changed the subject most gracefully and spoke powerfully of the cause which led to the defeat of that great man and deprived the country of his services as the head

the cause which led to the defeat of that great man and deprived the country of his services as the head and executive of the government. His exposition of the dire effects of freign influence in our elections was apt, truthful and striking. I will not attempt to give you even an outline of his arguments, but suffice it to say that he enchained his audience for more than an hour—holding up to public exceration the accursed efforts of Popish power to subvert our glorious institutions, and render our hallowed land the scene of an inquisition more cruel and devastating than any thing that abominable system of treachery has ever perpetrated against a too indulachery has ever perpetrated against a too indul

Mr. Baird concluded amidst rounds of applause, and was followed by Wm. Wilson, the war-horse of Democracy in Bullitt, in one of the most scurrillous low-flung and abusive tirades that it was ever our misfortune to listen to. This speech (!) was principally composed of personal vituperation of Mr. Baird and the American party. He denounced them as the "dregs of society," the "off-scouring of the earth," "broken down politicions and common bullies," with whom "no decent man ever did nor ever would associate." And all this impudence and blackguardism bellowed into the ears of gentlemen, nine out of every ten of whom were members of that party—sons of that same old "Sam." I am informed that Wilson lost many friends that day, and I believe it—if he ever had any.

One thing I know—after hearing the two speeches, thirty of "Sam's" sons came home to his house-

All agree that the "war-horse" was never s completely used up since he has been a demagogue Mr. Baird was invited to address the ladies and gentlemen of our town in the Methodist church in e evening, and most beautifully and powerful he evening, and most beautifully and powerfully did he perform the task. He was followed in reply by Mr. Thompson, who had evidently got hold of the wrong end of the string.

He again culogized Mr. Clay, strongly denied any danger from Popery, (he is himself a Catcholic,) ridiculed the idea of the great Amercan party's having discovered what neither himself nor Mr. Clay.

hirty of "Sam's" sons came home to his hou

ing discovered what neither himself nor Mr. Clay had been able to find out; and in the midst of a flow of abuse of the Massachusetts Legislature for the removal of Judge Young, (in which only we agree with him.) he broke down and then sat down.

His effort was answered briefly and pointedly by Mr. Baird, and the people departed to their homes congratulating each other on the glorious prospect of the American party in old Bullitt. Depend upon it, gentlemen, "Sam" is awake and working.

We will roll up a majority here in August for the American candidates, which will silence the cry of the political curs who are hacking around, the camp of Uncle Samin the service of foreign enemies to our liberties. Most respectfully, SAMSON.

Kentucky Politics. EIGHTH DISTRICT .- The Lexington Observe

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S POSITION .- The Bards that it was informed that Hon. Jos. R. Unde wood refused "to bow the knee to the Baal of Know-Nothingism," the Bowling Green Stan dard sets the matter right, as follows:

The "information" of the Bardstown Gaze reference "to the position of the Hon. Juseph Underwood" is not true. Judge Underwood is a true American in principle, endorses the en-American party by voting the entire American ANTI-AMERICANS IN HARRISON COUNTY .-

Convention of the Democracy of Harrison on Monday morning nominated Gen. Lucius B. Desha, of Harrison for the Senate in Bracken and Harri son, and Capt. Hugh Newell and Wm. B. Glaves. all of whom accepted, for Representatives for Harrison. This ticket has heretofore been a tower of strength in Harrison, but the American party has two popular Democrats and a Whig on the track and will give them a Waterloo defeat.

enerally known that the accomplished author of ne "Sketch Book" is an adherent of the Millerite sect, and has been so for an extended period of time. 8ir William Gell states in a letter to the Lady Blessington, which appears in the recently published memoirs of that personage, that in 1834 Irving declared that the world would come to an end in 1867. We find the above in the newspapers, and, in blank astonishment, vecan only exclaim, is it possible?—Boston Post. The Irving here referred to is Edward Irving, the eccentric preacher, who has long been a milenarian, not a millerite. The majority of the illenarians have not appointed any particular period as the end of the world, but they have

covered the modus operandi of its termination There are many persons connected with the various denominations of Christians in this country, who are strict millenarians, and while this doc trine is not held by any particular denomination of Christians, all are at liberty to advocate it. A nillenarian is simply a believer in a real terrestual millenium, subsequent to which, occurs the end of the world

DENIAL OF THE POPE'S TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY Archbishop Kennick, of the See of Baltimore in his late pastoral letter, says:

To the general and State governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the church challenge your obence in the things of salvation. that we have uniformly taught you, both put licly and privately, to perform all the duties of good citizens, and that we have never exacted you, as we ourselves have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engage-ments inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion we have avowed these principles, and even in our communications to the late pontiff, we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority.

MUNICIPAL FINANCIERING.—The Jeffersonville Democrat notes the following instance of finaniering on the part of the authorities of that

he sake of loaning \$750 at the same rate; or which is the same thing precisely, in principle,) perpetuating a debt of \$1,000, which could be aid with \$750, for the sake of loaning on spec ulation the \$750, thereby paying \$60 and receiving, in return, \$45. IPPERSONVILLE RAILEGAD -We believe the

New Albany Ledger but expresses the general sentiment in the annexed paragraph: We hope the Directors will re-elect John road has attained its present popularity. RESIGNATION OF PROF. EVANS .- Prof. Asbury

RESIGNATION OF FROM. EVANS of Surgery in the Ohio Medical College. He preferred to give up his professorship rather than leave Covington.

A new objection to the use of wine at communion is raised by the St. Albans (Vermont) Tribune, which makes an estimate that the communion wine in the United States cost the churches \$600,000 per year, and asks how many mis-

Notes on Northern Kentucky.

At the mouth of the Big Sandy, where, just across he waters, the mountains of the Old Dominion look lown upon her eldest born, Kentucky, there begins me of those broad, alluvial bottoms that alternate one of those broad, alluvial bottoms that alternate with the hills upon either bank of the Ohio du ing its entire five hundred mile flow. Upon a section of this bottom there smiled, one year ago, growing crops, fair pasture lands and tangled woodlands, with here and there a farm house or negro hut. Eleven months have elapsed, and I find myself just in the center of this then rural spot, urging arguments with my own mind to be convinced of arguments with my own mind to be convinced of the reality of the change. In place of the then steep bluff, a well graded and spacious wharf now leads to the river. The sedgy margin of the stream is no longer tenanted solely by those amphibious monsters of the frog genus, for there are miles of rafts and flat boats tied along shore being depleted of their contents. Ascending the wharf there is spread out a pleasing range agreed with a semi-

at must excite admiration for the skill and good way, and is over one hundred feet in width. The streets parallel to it and extending from the river are denominated, to the East of Broadway, according to the letters in the alphabet, A. B. C., &c. Those to the West are called after the numerals, as 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. Running parallel with the river, and intersecting the other streets at right angles, are Greenup, Winchester, Carter, Lexington and other avanues each eight feet width. ngton and other avenues, each eighty feet wide, well graded, and mostly two and three miles in

ength.

Very near the center of the city plat, upon a peautiful elevation, has been reserved forty acres of woodland, for the purposes of pleasure grounds or park. No act could better attest the good sense and unlarged views of the company the behind the production. larged views of the company than this reserva-on. That which the cities of America think of only when they have attained maturity, and find th only when they have attained maturity, and find the incomplishment of the object almost impracticable, was the first-solicitude with the projectors of Ashland. The Park premises are now, in their rugged state, seautiful. When the improvements that have been partially made are perfected, I can imagine in all his broad, beautiful western land of ours no fairer esort for those who would shake off city dust and are wight into the respectors. cores of fountains will leap and flash in this de-ghtful retreat, lulling the tired frequenters into a sort of paradiscal repose. How many thousands, when Ashland shall have assumed metropolitan position, will bless the good founders of this city! They deserve each a monument in the Park

Manufacturing enterprise is to make a city of Ashland, and the advantages afforded for the establishment of almost all descriptions of manufactures are very great. Within the very limits of the town coal is found in abundance, the hills owned by the company being penetrated by several seams of coal ranging in thickness from three to seven feet. These are of themselves inexhaustible, and the quality of the coal in the coal are of themselves inexhaustible, and the quality of the coal is in every respect equal to that of Pitt and Reporter says:

Dr. A. K. Marshall, the American candidate for Congress in this district, commenced the canvass at Nicholasville on Monday last, in a most effective speech of upwards of two hours. A very large and intelligent audience filled the Court-house to its utmost capacity, and very many were unable to get even within the sound of the speaker's voice, and they repeatedly testified their entire approval of the sentiments enunciated by hearty bursts of appliance. for ma ufacturing, let there be but the p centration of capital, and Ashland must rival of Pittsburg in a few years.

Let us see what has been accomplished and judg had of making investments. Under these circum stances, so unfavorable, Ashland has grown from nothing into a town of one hundred and fifty wel nothing into a town of one hundred and fifty well constructed houses and has a permanent population of over fourteen hundred persons. Already one hundred houses are under contract for erection the present season, and others will be built. Fifteen large brick yards are in constant operation. An iron foundry has been erected, furnishing the castings necessary for building purposes, of superior quality. There are two steam saw mills and a steam furniture factory with agreentees held warean head.

in the country.

Concerning a yearling town, what have the old fogy cities to say, now that they see what Ashland, whose energies have been properly directed, has already produced. Is there not something to boast

ucky Coal, Iron, and Manufacturing Company. The report of the efficient Secretary, Mr. Kirk C. Valdenar, exhibits the affairs of the company as nighly prosperous. The following is an official

ntien of stock to L. & B. S. R. R.

ng gentlemen were chosen: W. T. Nicholls, Hu Means, R. M. Biggs, Joseph Bondurant, and avage.

These notes are already too long drawn for one lay's reading. Lest they be wholly protested we

ASHLAND, Wednesday, May 16.

g south is proposed for this bright Wodens-day shland is full of the old-fashioned-characteristi ing south is proposed for this bright wodens-day. Ashland is full of the old-fashioned-characteristic Kentucky hospitality, and accordingly without offering a kingdom for a horse, as King Richard was forced to do, three or four "palfreys" (so young lady writers term horses) are placed at my disposal. One that has been accoustomed to mountain travel, with sure feet and strong limbs, is selected, though a hard trot that lifts the rider from his seat, and then in obedience to the laws of gravitation brings him down with a terrible shock, forms a gait more easily imagined than endured. Pleasant company and excellent guides are had in Mr. Richard Apperson, the President of the Railroad Company; (who is a leading shareholder in the town of Ashland, and possesses vast bodies of mineral land in this part of the State) Mr. Hilton, the resident Engineer on this division of the road, who unites with fine scientific attainments the most admirable qualities of bonhommic; and D. K. Weis, Esq., a member of the State Senate and editor of the Ashland Kentuckian.

And here, by way of a seperate paragraph, I must notice the Kentuckian.

dore is a prudent officer, but woe to the Spanish cruiser who offers any indignities to our flag in his presence.

If our presence is not required at Havana, we may speedily be expected at home.

E. C.,

Commedore's Clerk.

Co

this subterranean passage, there being a strong for implements as they toil on can be heard by those whom a thin barrier of stone and earth divide. This tunnel is finely arched, and its sides display all the geological formations peculiar to this section. At the opening a vein of coal was struck, but in the progress of the work it dipped into the hill and towards the river. Above is fire-clay in great quantities and then seams of iron. Thus, at the very outset, we have indications of the great mineral re-

mate with a busy multitude who are plying all sorts of mechanic arts and continually transmuting raw materials into houses and places of business.

There is no humbug in this magic change. Ashland, in Greenup county, although but a yearling, is fairly entitled to a place in the Gazetteer; it must be marked down upon the next map, and though not yet incorporated, another decade will see it aspiring toward control in some Congressional district. For Kentucky this is all very wonderful, when we consider the snail-like progress made by our towns and cities. It is not, however, more wonderful than true.

The first sale of lots in the town of Ashland was made on the l4th of June, 1854, under the auspices of the Kentucky Coal, Iron and Manufacturing

The first sale of lots in the town of Ashland was made on the 14th of June, 1854, under the auspices of the Kentucky Coal, Iron and Mannfacturing Company. This corporation had been chartered at the previous session of the Legislature. Having been organized, the corporators purchased twenty two hundred acres of land bordering upon the Ohio river for two miles, four miles below the mouth of the Big Sandy and extending to the summit of the hills in the rear. This large estate they immediately set about laying off into a city plat, and under the superintendence of that accomplished civil engineer, Mr. Hilton, of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, streets, avenues and all things necessary for a city have been planned and graded in a manner that must excite admiration for the skill and good the consuption of Interior Kentucky and the

Dr. Owen, the State Geologist, during the month

Total

As a medium of introducing these new hidden resources into market, the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad will serve its great purpose. By this road, coal can be transported to Ashland, then placed in boats and transported to Louisville, costing placed in boats and transported to Louisville, costing the wholesale purchaser in our city not over 6½ cents. How effectually it will serve to cheapen the fuel consumed by our inhabitants must be instantly apparent. There is another feature in the case equally interesting and important to consumers along the Ohio river. Restricted mavigation owing to low water during the summer and fall, has here-tofere, as is well known, proven the most serious obstacle to the transportation of coal and conse-This difficulty will be mainly obviated when the

This difficulty will be mainly obviated when the Greenup and Carter mines are in full operation. The river at Ashland is very deep; indeed, one of the luest harbors on the Ohio is to be found in front of that town. Below there but few sand bars, or other indrances to coal boat navigation. It is beyond Ashland that these almost insuperable barriers in the channel are found. Besides it frequently occurs that there are founds in the Revented the channel are found. Besides it frequently occurs that there are freshets and floods in the Kanawha, Guyandotte and Big Sandy rivers that afford sufficent water in the Ohio to float coal boats from Ashland, when the river at Pittsburgh is comparatively cry. The cheapness of the article and its greater accessibility to our market must therefore render the coal resources along the line of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad of infinite value to Louisville and other countries. The the involve of the contractive of the co

oute to the Atlantic seaboard for all the South-ast. Running entirely through slave territory, it

far-off valleys look shadowy as the mist novers over the ministering water-courses. Night comes down. There are long stretches of woods, deep, dark and impenetrable to the gaze, through which we ride. Whipporwills cry their plaintive note The rain dashes from the boughs. The wind sighs and as we clatter along through mud and mire we can but feel miserably uncomfortable. There are occasional gleams of light from the shanties of Irish laborers, and presently the heavens are lit with a lurid blaze. The Belmont Iron Furnace is occasional gleams of ngh from the shadues of Irish laborers, and presently the heavens are lit with a lurid blaze. The Belmont Iron Furnace is in full blast, and though many miles distant its flames give lightness to all the heavens. By and by the lights of Ashland are seen faint and far off. Our first railroad reconnoisance is at an end. Hungry, we take ham and eggs and hot coffee at midnight. Tired, we divide a bed with a licentiable citizen, and know no cares or weariness

ospitable citizen, and and substitute of spirit after the next morning's sun-rise.

SE DE KAY. [For the Daily Louisville Courier.]

Liberia.

On the 8th of May, the barque Cora, of Baltiore, Capt. Bingham, sailed from that port for beria, Africa, with 115 emigrants, from Tennessee, entucky, Virginia, and North Carolina. Fifty-two ere from Kentucky, viz: 17 from Casey county. ety has been able to meet the expense of th expedition.

Another expedition will leave Kentucky for Libe

from Kentucky over two years of age, to meet the expense of removal from Kentucky to Liberia, six months support in Liberia, and medical attention during those six months.

the Engineer of the Cincinnati Fire Departmen furnishes the following facts:

Total number of alarms during the past year 117; fires 104; loss \$120,816; insurance \$84,831; loss over insurance \$35,985, Total expenses of the Department \$90,791 78. In this amount are tower, furnishing a bell, &c., &c.

The total number of officers and men employed 496; there being in the whole seventeen companies, steam and hand engines, and hose reels; engines, 29; hose reels, 34; feet of hose, 29,868.

for the exclusive drink of McGoodwin, the magnificently funny editor of the Paducah American: Take one pint good whisky, stir in well one spoonful of whisky, then add another pint of whisky; beat carefully with a spoon, and keep pouring in whisky. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the servant set it out of your reach. Take a small tumbler, pour in two spoonsful of

IN THE WEST. The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of which we editions are printed every week to suit the mails,) co tine all the news of the day, both foreign and domesti

HOE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM PRESSES.

e greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and me intelligence of important movements in all parts

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51 and 53, Third street, near Mail

Our Two Editions.

held. If, as the Philadelphia North American urses. the State Department will accede to the request In order to suit all the mails, two editions of the WEEK for the publication of all the correspondence of Mr. Perry, we shall have a blaze of exposition which will doubtless make all that is now obscure Notice! and hidden in the history of our late Spanish All papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration negotiations as clear and conspicuous as the sun he time paid for. The year low price of the paper compe at noon day. Mr. Soule managed to wrap up his as to make this rule imperative.

a!l too late.

chemes and operations abroad in a veil of decen-

ion, which he doubtless hoped would be forever

mpenetrable, and where a secret here and there

dropped out, he contrived to cover it up again

with an adroitness of equivocation and slight

professor of the black art. But the world, it now

eems, is destined to learn a good deal more

im as a diplomatist than he was willing should

e known; and it will be indebted to his unwise

efforts to injure others for the revelations that a

Mr. Soule in his efforts to accomplish so

thing for himself, mistook the desires and

wishes of the American people. His conduct

as ambassador virtually accused the nation

whom he represented of a desire and an in-

tention to accomplish the independence of

Cuba and its final annexation to the United

States; and his official acts "had this extent, no

nore." He grieviously misunderstood not only

his own mission but the duties of an American

mbassador. If Mr. Perry's statements are en-

irely true, he did more; he even plotted against

the peace and dignity of the government he was

sent to represent. But whether or not Mr.

Perry's views of the official conduct of his supe-

hey transpired, enough is known to show how

While we, at home, were in pressed, either

ources of information controlled by that gentle

an, with the idea that the Spanish governmen

was hostile to us, we at length discover that her in-

entions were to the last degree amiable and pa

cific, and that it was by willful misrepresentations

in which we are to account for much of that feel-

We were forced to come to the conclusion that

dred guns were fired by the other parties

er, in company with the consul, upon the Spanis

The admiral said to our lieutenant, but at ou

new, that, if a little time were allowed for expl tion, and a little courtesy exhibited by our co, d, in refereng all matters to the authorities is e island before sending the accounts to Was.

the island before sending the accounts to Wash agton, a great deal of trouble, excitement and il-celing would be spared; and to show what kind selings they cherish for Americans, he said they

ad just rescued from destruction the crews of tw

American sups, which we all thought as good a hit as true. We are now waiting very anxiously for news from Washington to return. Our commodore left with nothing but general instructions in regard to the squadron—xothing inreference to the present troubles. There are two commodores on the station and three vessels to command. It is the greatest humbug—a desperate effort on the part of the administration to keep up appearances, and it is a signal failure

Mr. Soule was distasteful to the Spanish na

ion, yet he was received with all the good feel

ing due to the government which he represented

His official acts were characterized by an insoler

disregard of his character of ambassador, whether

in relation to the government to which he was ad-

dressed, or to that which he represented. His en-

deavors were so to aggravate matters as to bring

f that success, he expected to gain position for

Mr. Soule's course as Minister to Spain, and it

in the future, the official acts of the ex-minister are

yet more culpable and more at variance with his

duties and position. Had he been adequate to

ave sunk out of view and teen swallowed up in

the desire for the glory of his country. But Mr.

Soule was educated and received his earliest im

pressions in the science of government in a

gues, and where the man whose ingenuity suc-

He was not fitted either by education, by

habits of thought or by his thoroughly American

feeling, to represent the United States in ar

court, much less to accomplish the delicate an

as the reward of his valuable services to the ad

ninistration which conferred it. And however

proper and natural it may be for a governmen

to reward its partizans, care should be taken that

nese rewards are so bestowed as not to detract

they emanate. Mr. Soule's talents and capacity

re certainly far above the ordinary level, but his

appointed might have been augured from his

irth, his history and his recognized proclivities

In fine, it cannot now be denied, with so brilli

ant an example before us, that no man should b

pointed to represent us abroad who, whateve

nay be his talent, has not that thorough and per

ect acquaintance and sympathy with the theory

and institutions of our government and that com

oletely American spirit which can never be at

ther forms of government, and which is only

ossessed in its highest degree by those whose

rliest and only lessons in that theory are re

egg, having a hard shell, was discovered inside!

eived from this "Model Republic."

ined by one who has grown to manhood under

om the honor and glory of those from whom

can ships, which we all thought as good a he. We are now waiting very anxiously for

wo nations. That letter save:

rough Mr. Soule's correspondence or through

ingularly ill-fitted was Mr. Soule for a represe

tive of this republic at a foreign court.

or are in exact accordance with the facts as

yet to be made of his own sins and follies.

of hand which were worthy of the most exper-

m our friends, and will be thankful for occasional letter mall parts of the State and the great Mississippi Valle staining important news, local gossip, &c., &c.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED -We are always plad to her

ment. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in ma-ning change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM V. LOVING, Of Warren. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR. JAMES G. HARDY, Of Barren

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JAMES HARLAN, Of Franklin. FOR TREASURER, RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, OF Hardin. FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE, ANDREW MCKINLEY, Of Louisville FOR PRES'T BOARD INT. IMPROVEMENTS. BAVID R. HAGGARD, Of Cumberland

THOMAS S. PAGE, Of Franklin. FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REV. JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Of Fayette.

ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT: OR The Intercepted Letter. We will soon commence the publication of a

charming original Novelette, written expressly

for the Louisville Courier, by Mrs. ANNA WILLS PRICE, of McLean county, Ky. We can promise our readers a richer treat in its perusal than they have had for many a day. Job Type for Sale.

We have several fonts of good Job Type, both wood and metal, for sale cheap. They are worthy the attention of country printers.

Mr. JNO. W. MURPHY, of Lexington, an authorized Agent of the Courier in Kentucky. His receipts for old accounts and for new subscriptions will be acknowledged by us.

Subscribers should hear in mind that all papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The low price at which it will be remembered was sent out to Cu- the American party, in proceeding to the real the COURTER is furnished renders the strict enpreement of this rule indispensably necessary.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTE RIAN CHURCH, that has now been eight days n session in Nashville, is a large and venerable sody. It represents the largest body of Chris numbers, wealth and influence-in our land, that occupies national ground. Last year's minutes report a membership of 225,404 in 2,976 churches and 2,203 ministers. The Presbyteries number 146, covering territory in every State in our confederacy except Maine, in which there is not a Presbyterian church. Besides this, two o these 146 Presbyteries lie in China, and three i Northern India, high up the Ganges.

This general assembly is composed ministers, and 99 ruling elders, or lay delegates, representing the Presbyterian church in 28 Stat of our Union; Maine, Florida and Californi being unrepresented. One delegate (Rev. J Warren) is from Agra, on the Jumna, 800 miles

Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, is the Moderato The Sessions of the Assembly thus far, have been harmonious and pleasant. The chief mat ter of discussion has been in regard to Church

learn from the officers of the A. L. Shotwell, from New Orleans, that the whole Southern country is suffering by the long-continued dry weather that prevails. From the time the Shotwell left the nal failure right banks of the Ohio river, going down, until her return to the vicinity of Louisville, coming back, not one drop of rain had fallen along he entire course of over one thousand miles.

The planters of Mississippi, Alabama and uisiana complain loudly over the poor prospects of their growing crops, anticipating a large failure in corn, cotton and sugar. In addition, the planters along the water courses, Red river, Arkansas Yazoo and the Bigbee, are greatly embarrassed, because they cannot get their last crops to market, owing to the continued low stage of these rivers. Tous hard times and inability to mee their present liabilities, are added to the troubles of our Scuthern neighbors.

received the catalogue of the officers and pupils of t'e Shelbyville Female College for the ac ademical year of 1854-55. It represents the insti tution in a very prosperous condition, there being one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and severa of whom are from this city. Rev. D. L. Stuar is the principal, ably assisted by a corps of six

Those desirous of educating their daughte away from home, would be wise in selectin the Rev. Mr. Stuarts' Female College, at Shelby ville, a delightful interior village, with highly refined social advantages.

difficult mission to Spain. He received his office Courier, residing in Cynthiana, writes that at the late term of the Harrison Circuit Court James H Miller was tried for shooting, with intent to kill Samuel Ecklan, his brother-in-law. It was proven that the difficulty had originated in a family meanor and sentenced to pay a fine of three in the county jail for six months. He was ably ur fitness for the particular place to which he was defended by R. H. Forrester, Esq., and Hon, Gar

Mr. Washington.-Last Saturday Bever! I. Clarke and J. H. Jewett, the Anti-American candidates for Governor and Congress, addresse the people of Bullitt at Mt. Washington speeches of five and three hours in length.

Robt. F. Baird, Esq., of this city, followed and

PENDLETON COUNTY .- Richard Stowers has been selected by the K. N's of Pendleton county to represent them in the lower branch of the State Legislature. The county has always been strongly Democratic but will unquestionably vote for 'Sam" the present year.

says that a curiosity in the shape of a double egg, was picked up a day or two since in the yard of Wm. Buckner, of that place. When first found American candidate for the House of Representait had the appearance of a common hen's egg tives in Bracken county. The majority will be though something larger. The shell was soft, and in handling, it broke, when another perfec

In Harrison county the Sag-Nichts ticket for Senator and Representatives will be defeated Between the outside and inside shells there were by 300 votes. Messrs. D. Raymond and Thos. a white and yolk, and inside of the small one J. Terry are the American candidates. another, both perfect.

Mr. Soule and his Mission.

What the Germans Think of Us. It is somewhat remarkable that the feeling If the American party possessed no better and against the American party should be so much no other ground upon which to rest the reform excited and so ravenous in the breast of the leadhey advocate than the conduct of Mr. Soule, the ers of the opposition, most of whom are "native Franco-American representative of the United here and to the manor born," when the very States at the court of Spain, that conduct furnishes ground enough. Mr. Soule is a Frenchman, foreigners whose cause they advocate exhibit no such excitement. The article from the London man of great talent, but educated in a French Times commendatory of the course of the Amerischool of politics, turbulent, vindictive and utter ly at variance with the American ideas of proprican party has been extensively republished in the United States, and while it has vainly been urged ety. Whether Mr. Soule had or had not certain by those whose cause it did not favor that that personal purposes to subserve in his mission. article was the result of American influence, of ees not concern us now to know; though it would be difficult to understand how a man, possessed aristocratic feeling, or of dislike toward America, it is still recognised by all unprejudiced minds of the degree of talent which has been rightly as a fair reflex of the impressions of the English awarded to that gentleman, could otherwise poss people. One of the main objections urged against bly be guilty of the malfeasance in office by which the American movement is that it prevents immi-Mr. Soule's mission has been distinguished. It is gration. It is very possible that the rumors which certain that his course as ambassador has been have reached foreign shores may have had some minently culpable. If the administration desired influence in checking immigration of the lowest recompense Mr. Soule for the labors he had perand most ignorant class. If this has been effectermed in its behalf, there were surely offices of ed, the country will be the gainer by it in the onor and emolument enough in its gift which this end. But we see no reason for believing that atleman would gladly have accepted. Why should prefer to bestow the mission to Spain the better and worthier part of the foreign population will refuse to emigrate to America becaus upon a gentleman whose sympathies were known be thoroughly enlisted with the Cuban Fillithere exists here a party who are likely to be successful in effecting a change in the naturalization usters and who was suspected of absolute comlaws. The objects had in view by persons of this plicity with that body of men, must forever remain secret with the administration. Doubtless the class are bettering their pecuniary position and freeing themselves from the exactions of tyranny error has now been discovered, but it is discovered and injustice. With the exception of being alowed a voice in the government, America offers The letter of Mr. Perry, who is called by Mr. them the same advantages now as at any forme Soule has Secretary of Legation, but who has ime. It offers them a home and protection, and proved himself to be the Secretary of Legation ore than this they can hardly ask. Intelligent of the United States, demonstrates the ineffiforeigners, who have resided in this country long ciency of the ex-minister for the post which he enough to understand and sympathise with its

> of the emigrant population. We have heard the opinion of the more intel ligent part of the people as reflected in the Lon don Times, and we recently find in the Cologne Gazette, a highly talented and respectible journal, which reflects the opinions of the better educated classes in Germany, an exceedingly well written and impartial article on the subject of "The American Party." The writer does not approve all the features of this party, yet he supports all that is essential. He says: 'Such a sudden and momentous party-formaion has the more claims upon our attention a sit is particularly directed against the European emigration. We are now more enabled to form an opinion of Know-Nothingism; as it has just divested itself of its secrecy, shifting its platform into publicity." There is then given a synopsis of the anifesto recently published in New York, and extensively copied in Europe. "The party which calls itself the American, declares that it has wrapped itself hitherto in mystery only, because it would otherwise have been impossible for a new organization to be gotten up against old and existing nes, which would soon have combined their efforts against it. It declares these old parties decrepid They had lost their original significance, and only served as a stepping-stone to the highest dignitie the republic for ambitious leaders. Unscrupu ous party strife has often led the States to the very prink of destruction, and particularly threatened to separate the North from the South. It was therefore the intention of the American movement to save the Union and to restore to honor those principles upon which it was originally established. 'Thus far," the writer says, "we undoubtedly must agree with the American party. Party spirit has en nowhere so much abused as in the United

States. Nowhere is held out a higher price to party aims. Every tour years not only a new Presi dent is elected, but according to the issue the alone that the people of these two countries had whole army of officials changes. The victorious egun to feel as if each were insulted and abused party conquers a hundred thousand office by the other. Mr. Soule offered insult where it and the elections-the highest privilege of free was not provoked and found it where it was not citizens-assume the low character of place tended, from the beginning to the end of his hunting. If the frequent change of the chief is official career. Even his ex-officio acts displayed a necessary evil for a republic, it may neverthethe same proclivities toward a rashness and im- less be possible to adopt such measures as would petuousness entirely unworthy of his dignified secure to the officers of state, more than has been A recent letter written by one of the officers | then recurs to the manifesto in the following on board the U. S. frigate San Jacinto, which manner: "But the above is only the introduction by under Commodore McCauley, with sealed contents of its programme, complains of the orders, makes an announcement which bears us elections being often decided by emigrants unacout in the assertion of the pacific intentions of quainted with the institutions, laws, and even the Spain toward us, and which explains the manner language of the country, only used as mere political tools." He then informs his readers of the ing of hostility which has grown up between the United States, among whom he says are to be found the outcasts of every country, while the We were forced to come to the conclusion that we were sent on a Tom-fool's errand. On arriving at Havana we found all quiet—not the least occasion for excitement, and nothing but what could be set-led with any reasonable persons upon a few min-ates' conversation and explanation. We were re-served with every respect, honor, and consideration by the Spanish and English authorities. Several pundled cans were fixed by the other parties and more respectable part cling in their hearts to a foreign nationality, as is represented in the mani festo. The Know-Nothings, he continues, intend to protect their country against this emigration, and the means to attain their object, he supposes, would in all probability consist in rendering the right of citizenship more difficult to

obtain, by extending the term of five years, at present prescribed by law, and the government be coming less liberal in granting lands to emigrants The final conclusion to which the writer come is an approval of the intentions and spirit of the American party. He says: "This much we must grant to the party, that emigration has produced many evils. Foreign emigrants, political adventurers of all nations, have endeavored to inveigle the citizens of the United States in all corts of enterprises, in order to entangle them in European quarrels. Among these foreigners are the Irish, filled with a bitter hatred against England, who play a considerable part in the press. And to make of such foreigners ambassadors, as the example of Soule shows, might jeopardize the peace of the world. The American party acts, beyond a doubt, in the spirit of the founders of the States, and deserves acknowledgment not alone of America, but of the world, for curbing foreign desires of that description-love for war, conquest, and annexation." The article considers the manifesto of the American party as earnest and dignified in its tone, and says, "if its watchword 'America for the Americans,' is to be

understood so as to leave our interests intact, we n a war between these two governments in which shall not have to complain." hoped to find his country successful, and out This writer has discovered from his distant stand-point what are the necessities of our na tion, and he is not afraid to acknowledge that the course which we have determined to pursue is Mr. Perry's communication should be borne out the only correct one. In this opinion he must be orne out by every man who is unblinded by pre judice, whether foreign or native. The prince ple is plain enough to every one who will dare the trust reposed in him by his government all to look at it boldly and in a national view. When private feeling, all preceeding interests would the glory or the destiny of a great nation is to be accomplished, all private interest and all petty feeling of self must be thrust aside as unworthy of the man and the patriot. And every intelli gent foreigner in this country should feel that ountry where diplomacy is but a series of intriwhat will accomplish the greatest good for the land of his adoption, what will give to America eds in accomplishing his own purposes, at what the highest rank and the most thorough nationality, that should receive his warmest support and

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY IN NEW YORK .- Our readers will remember that, at the election last fall in the State of New York. there were but little short of a dozen tickets in the field, representing the various isms of the day. Since that time there has, apparently, been but one real distinctive organization in the Empire State-that of the Know-Nothings! All other parties, and f:actions of parties, having "fused" o oppose Sam. There are those, however, who like the 7,000 Israelites that had not bowed the knee to Baal-are not disposed to be anything but Whigs-Whigs of the pure stamp, unadulterated with Abolitionism or any other ism. These are making an effort to find the old land narks, and bring back the dispersed forces of the ncient faith. They have established their headnarters at Constitution Hall, in New York city, and issued addresses to the Whigs of the city and State. In the former, they eschew the 'primary meetings," so called, which have been vogue for a few years past, and which have een so prolific of corruption both on the Whig nd Democratic side of the house. In a word, they are for reorganization, a rejuvination, and a return to first principles of the Whig party in their midst. In addressing the Whigs of the State at large, they repudiate the Albany Junto, headed and controlled by Thurlow Weed, as well "fusions," whether with the Know-Nothiugs

We have reseaved frum ze publichrz, to buks, called "Pops Esa on Man." and the "Furst Fonetic Redur." Tha are dun up in gud styleand are so eksedingli cimpel that we cannot reed

zem at all. The locusts have made their appearance in Trigg, Shelby, Oldham and other counties in the

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. THE RIVER was falling very slowly yesterday, with four feet eight inches in the canal last evening

the mark. During the previous twenty-four ours the river receded an inch. The weather was warm and sultry yesterday, with a good shower of rain in the evening.

The Ashland District.

We are unable to give our Carlisle corresponlent whose communication is published in an other page, the information he desires in regard to Mr. TRABUE. We published merewhat we heard respecting his speech, and our correspondent, being on the ground, had certainly a better opportunity than we have had of knowing the why and wherefore of any particular remarks he may have addressed to his audience. Not having been advised as to Mr. Trabue's intended movements, we are unable to say whether he will or not be a candidate for Congress, but presume that it is not his intention o make the race. We are not surprised, however, that Mr. Trabue should "ridicule the nomiation" of Dr. Marshall. It is only a few years ago that Mr. Trabue and Dr. Marshall were opposng candidates for Congress, and it is well known roughout that district that while the former was ealously and ably advocating Native Americansm, the latter was denouncing it with all the veemence and bitterness of which he was capable. ndeed, he then carried his opposition to such an extreme that in a public speech at Lexington, illuding to Native Americanism, he declared that from his heart he loathed and scorned the damnable doctrine!" When, therefore, a man who avowed such sentiments should be selected as the standard-bearer of a party to which he was so ecently and so violently opposed, and that too institutions, will themselves acknowledge that over the very man who advocated American sentheir countrymen do not arrive here with the iments when Dr. Marshall assailed them, one knowledge necessary judiciously to exercise the need not wonder that such nomination should ocprivilege of voting; and they would themselves be casion bad feeling and even be "ridiculed." inwilling to be placed under the exclusive rule Neither is it a wonder that so many of the oldine Clay men refuse to yield support to the man who in a speech at Georgetown declared with much feeling and emphasis that "in his heart f hearts he hated Henry Clay!" It is a sin and a shame that ambitious and elfish men, in whom the public have no confi-

> ing power and place; and when it is permitted, it s far better for the permanent good of such party that its honest and independent members administer such a rebuke as will not soon be forgotten. APPALLING PREDICTION-THE WORLD TO BE DROWNED .- The Spiritualists certainly do up oothsaying on a large scale. There is nothing contracted, nothing gypsey-like about them. They espise the dimensions as well as the spirit of fortune-telling and astrology. They cast horo-

ence, should be permitted to use a great, glori-

ous and patriotic party for the purpose of attain-

copes on large scales. One of the latest performances in this line we have heard of, is the prediction of a flood that is to sweep the whole central portion of North America, from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, and wash it all out into that basin? The rocess and reason of the calamity are these:-The river St. Lawrence. of which the great lakes of North America may be regarded as only so many huge chasms in its channel, traverses a ofty table-land, rising by a succession of terraces from the basin of the Atlantic. These lakes, in extent and depth fresh-water seas, occupy the higher parts of this elevated district. The surface of the largest-lake Superior-is estimated to be 641 feet above the level of the ocean, and with the other great upper lakes, Michigan and Huron, covers an extent of 70,000 to 80,000 square miles. They have an average depth of 800 or 900 feet, and the surface of their waters is more than 300 feet above the level of the great plain of the Valley of the Mississippi. From this head is obtained the water power to make a flood, to which nothing since Noah's day will be a circumstance. An earthquake is soon-very soon-to shatter the rocky ridge by which the Lake basins are at present upheld, and a body of water more than 300 feet deep and upwards of 70,000 square miles in surface, will rush forth, and in a mountain range of rapid ruin, will sweep man, beast, bitation, and the very earth itself, from Milwaukee, Chicago, and Detroit, South into the Gulf of Mexico.

DAMAGE TO CROPS .- The Canton (Trigg Co.) Observer says that the fly has been very destructive on wheat in the Eastern part of that county and also, in Christian, and that the army worm have made their appearance, but we are glad to number of emigrants annually arriving in the learn that wheat has so far advanced as to be out of danger. They have stripped several fields of the blades, but it is thought that it will not injure the wheat. Crops of Shelly .- The Shelby News has made

equiry in reference to the crops of that county. The prospects for an abundant crop of all kinds. were never better. The wheat crop will be better than that of any year since 1839, which produced one of the best crops ever raised in the country. SHOOTING IN SHELBY COUNTY .- We learn

from the Shelby News, that on the night of the 19th inst., some persons undertook to watch a house in the northwestern section of that county, at which it was said the American party held neetings. Just after dark, Mr. Samuel Kinkead, Mr. Thomas Price, and another gentleman-(who ave the premises rented and under cultivation)rrived at the house, and proceeded to put up their horses, when they were fired upon, and everal shot took effect upon each. None of the ounds are dangerons. The matter will undergo a judicial investigation.

Buffalo harbor is at last clear of ice. The mercial Advertiser, of the 25th inst., says: 'The bay and offing, we are happy to announce are now entirely free from ice. It took its departure within the last two days, immense fields of it going down the Niagara river; and a northerly breeze yesterday carried the remains off to the South shore."

The Board of Directors of the Jefferson ille Railroad met in their office on Saturday, all the members being present save the Hon. James Guthrie, who is still confined to his room by indis-

An ineffectual effort was made to elect President. The present efficient officer John Zulauf, Esq., had the largest vote on each ballot. Boiler and Mill Explosion .- The boiler of

e steam mill, near Rome, belonging to John Weston, former Representative from Perry co., indiana, exploded a few days since, killing six nen, and tearing the mill to pieces. It even threw the sills from their places the distance of several feet, making a total wreck of the whole

Information Wanted .- Can any one give us e address or place of residence of James Hendrucks, formerly of Casey county, Ky., but late a esident of Saint Clair county, Illinois

ave been raised in Richmond, Virginia, to be listributed amongst such employees of the vernment at Portsmouth as may be discharged this administration on account of their Ame can principles. The American Organ says: Tens of thousands will be raised to reimburse them their losses if necessary. The American spirit is aroused.

The Richmond Whig of the 23d, says Three or four of the workmen dicharged rtsmouth are now in Richmond. They hat sixty-four workmen were discharged on Sat rday night, because they intended to vote for he American ticket.

A like piece of tyranny has been practiced the Brooklyn Navy Yard, we are told, where twelve days since, twenty-six Americans wer

VIRGINIA ELECTION Virginia at the late election

The Democratic candidates were all members the last Congress except Mr. Clemens, of the Tenth

Evening Post tells us that Martin Luther gave this account of an order "which bears a very decided resemblance, in many respects, to the present organization:"

Arrival of the America's Mails.

SEBASTOPOL.

resent Prospects—The Russian Rifle Pits—Gal lunt Action—Socturnal Encounters—what th Soldiers Think and Say—Exercise of the Fanc —Melodramatic Incidents and Scenes. —Melodramatic Incidents and Scenes.

CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, APRIL 27.—Up to he date of this present letter there is no material hange in the position of the allied armies before lebastopol, or in the attitude of the enemy within and outside the city. and outside the city. On Tuesday evening, soon after dusk, a heavy fu On thestay evening, soon after dust, a newy inside began on our left between the French and the Russians, which never ceased till dawn. It seemed as if a pitched battle was going on, and the volume of sound, the incessant heavy rolls of musket and Minie recalled Inkermann and the Alma. It is scarcely known in camp what all the fring was cheet, but the rumor is that an environment force. bout, but the rumor is that an enormous force of inssians threw themselves suddenly upon the ad-anced portions of the works on the left, and were ranced portions of the works on the left, and were repulsed by our gallant allies, who rushed after them into the very outworks of the Flagstaff Bas ijon, and seized on the Russian rifle pits, where they maintained a desperate conflict for several hours, but were finally forced to retire, as the whole force f the Russians opposite our left was brought to ear upon them. The loss on both sides must have

bear upon them. The loss on both sides must have been very heavy.

Nothing is more difficult to ascertain than the particulars of these nocternal encounters. The right hand man does not know what his left hand man is doing, and the great labor of ascertaining the truth with respect to the proceedings of our own expeditionary force on such occasions is aggravated and becomes utterly thrown away in the case of our allies. After a cannonade and a furious firing which would keep a stranger in a state of intense excitement all night, it is common to hear some such dialogue as this the following morning: "I say, Smith, did you hear the row last night?" "No, what was it." Oh, blazing away,—you don't mean to say you didn't hear it?" "Not a sound came up from the trenches last night, and slept like a top." om the trenches last night, and slept like a top "Halloo, Jones, (to distinguisa cocked hat on horse-back, riding past), tell us what all the shindy was about?" "Shindy! was there? By Jove, yes; I think I did hear some firing—the French and the Russians, as usual, I suppose." "No, it sounded to me as if it was in front of our right attack." Another thinks it was on the left another some where ther thinks it was on the left, another some when lse, and so the matter ends, and rests for ever it arkness, unless the Invalide Lusse, the Moniteur darkness, unless the Invalide Lusse, the Moniteur, or the Gazette throw their prismatic rays upon it. I need not say that all minute descriptions of charges at night or of the general operations are not trustworthy, and must be the work of the imagination. Each man fancies that the little party he is with bears the whole brunt of the work, and does all the duty of repulsing the enemy; and any one who takes his narrative from such sources will he sure to fall into errors innumerable. To "describe e sure to fall into errors innumerable. To "describ a night attack," or any operation—a sortie or a advance—is a solecism. From the batteries or th advance—is a solecism. From the batteries or the hills behind them one can see the flashes flickering through the darkness, and can hear the shouts of the men, but that is all—were he a combatant he would see and hear even less than the spectator Distrust, then, all "full and true particulars" of nocarnal engagements, and be contented with learning "results." Nothing affords finer scope for the exercise of the fancy than one of these fights in ne exercise of the lancy than one of these fights in the dark—it is easy to imagine all sorts of incidents, to narrate the mode of advance, of attack, of resistnce, of retreat, or of capture, but the recital will be found very inconsistant with the facts.

The Generals whose tents are near the front have dopted the device of placing lines of stones radiated.

adopted the device or placing lines of stones radiating from a common center towards the principal
points of the attack, so as to get an idea of the direction in which the fire is going on at night. Even
that fails to afford them any very difinite information as to the course of the fight. In a day or two
after the affair has been finished one may hear what
really has taken place by taking infinite pains and
comparing all kinds of stories. It is, in fact, a process of dimination to discover the facts. Save ess of elimination to discover the facts. So whall wait till the post goes.

Ernption of Mount Vesuvius. Naples, May 2, 1855.—Everything in Naples is r the present extinguished by one great fact—the uption of Vesuvius. King, Ministers, policemen, their several spheres, are all scorched and shrivled up into nothingness. I am disposed to thin hat a Neapolitan might now wear a girdle rour s waist, or a beard, or a wide-awake nis waist, or a beard, or a wide-awake, so all absorbing is the eruption of Vesuvius. We have been
expecting and longing for it for some time. The
wells at Resina had been dried up. More than once
since 1850, the mountain has thundered and smoked,
and in the beginning of the year a portion of the
crater fell in. Great numbers of strangers have,
therefore waited till your less is the active. herefore, waited till very late in the season, in the ope of seeing this extraordinary save just taken their leave, when the and that on arriving at the summit there was ousand reports as of cannon, and then there w thrown up a discharge of red-hot stones. The rai and mist and smoke, however, all mingled togethe ented a near approach or nearer observation we are, therefore, for the present left to or and we are, therefore, for the present left to ou inaided observations.

During the whole of yesterday nothing was to be

the mountain but the whole coast, and then we away in immense volumes toward Capri. very center of the cloud, however, there n very center of the cloud, however, there might be seen an ashy, sulphurous colored plain, which, by a shade difference in the color, and by the well marked outline, indicated that it was not all smoke, but that lava was coming down. As evening came on the heavens were in a bright glow, and the whole population flocked down to the mole of Santa Lucia see the magnificent spectacle. It was one of the ndefined scenes which give the ima play. The form of the mountain was indistinguish able—nothing was to be seen but clouds, smoke and fire. Up to the very zenith, the sky was covered with large bulbous clouds, black as ink and fringer with white; underner h, and half-way down the ountain, everything was on fire, while right in th ower again, dark clouds covered the base of the oward Resine. A few days since I was exploring the miners, among the ruins which still lie builed under the modern city. The neighboring nountain was rumbling and smoking, and referring st; but they took no notice of it, and I don ere was a perfect procession of carriages towaresina. I contented myself with remaining he or the first view, but probably shall go ight, and will send you further details h

The Siege of Shanghai. [Correspondence of the New York Tribune] er a siege of nearly a year and a half, the ci f Shanghai, by the assistance of the French, fe ato the hands of the Imperial party All supplie ad been effectually cut off—some of the copple had starved, and dogs, cats and ho people had starved, and dogs, cats and norses had been eaten. The rebels then concluded it was time to leave, and on the night of the 16th ult. took their departure. About 11 o'clock at night the city was set on fire in different places—some say by the rebels, and others say by the Imperialists, who entered soon after the rebels left. The fire raged till the d soon after the rebels left. The file laged with a fernoon of the next day, and a large part of the fewn was reduced to ashes. Fortunately all the misthermoon of the next day, and a large part of the town was reduced to ashes. Fortunately all the missionary churches escaped, though houses were burnt adjoining some of them. Notwithstanding the city was closely besieged, the large majority of the rebels made their escape. Some sixty or seventy found their way to the American guard-house, where they were kent till the part day when Contain Research. nem to look out for themselves. The Impught some three or four hundred, whom headed. It is now generally believed that neither of the Chiefs were caught. The first day the city was given up to the pillaging of the soldiery, who took what little the former occupants had left. The second day the mandarins endeavored to restore or-der, and freely administered the bambeo to those who were caught stealing. I took a walk through the city, and could but feel sad at the desolation everywhere visible, whole steat were in winder. wherever found. They even opened the coffins and cut the bodies of the dead, to gratify their cowardly cut the bodies of the dead, to gratify their cowardly vengeance. As I returned I met seven or eight bas kets full of heads, each basket containing ten, and men following with bamboo poles, on which to stick them up in different parts of the city, as a warning to all future rebels. But I must forbear, lest your readers should sicken at the details of heathen cruelty. Notwithstanding their outward polish and politeness, the Chinese have proved in this war that they have the hearts of savages.

they have the hearts of savages The Ohio River-Jurisdiction We extract the following from the Indianap

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT .- The case of Yearer urt was served was above low water-mark in liana, Judge McLean gave his instruction to the ry, which we think of so much importance tha present an abstract of it as nearly as we can

nd notwithstanding the apparent triviality of the xamination involved some questions of the greates tream from its source to its mouth was probab, 200 miles long, and about one-fourth of the inte they own althe wharves, improvements and property below that line, with all the power of taxation and control that any State possesses over the prop

e should rather have said, looking at the way vement bills are vetoed, not legis improvement bins are vetoed, not legislated for by he National Government, and its jurisdiction deternined by national considerations.

The Judge then alluded very briefly to the ground upon which this claim of jurisdic ion was based, and concluded by instructing the jury that if hey found that the wharf-boat, upon which the legislate was standing when saved with wear the legislate is the same of th

defendant was standing when served with precess was attached to the Indiana shore, they should fit that the service was within the State of Indianation. COMMERCIAL SUMMARY .- Our weekly review of

hogsheads of leaf at prices ranging from \$6 40 to \$10 50 per hundred pounds.

From Nicholas County.

Mr. Trabue—Dr. Marshall—The Congressiona Canvass—Speech of Mr. Trabue—Reply of Rev Mr. Garfield—"Sam" About, &c., &c.

Mesers, Editors: Your daily of the 23d inst. state that S. F. J. Trabue, Esq., delivered a speech in this ace on last Monday, " ridiculing the of Dr. Marshall. we are at a loss to understand either Mr. T. or the Courier. Is Mr. T. still to be a candidate for Congress in this district? If not, where is the propriety of "ridiculing the nomination of Dr. M.?" The people of this county preferred Mr. Trabuo as the American candidate for Congress this district—he was their first choice. ut agreed to abide the action of the last, and, if v istake not, promised his hearty acquiescence is choice. Is it not submitting with a very be-race to "ridicule the nomination" of that bod While we have uniformly expressed our preference or Mr. Trabue, we feel conscious that his failure to osition toward the first conven pose a case: four gentlemen, Messrs. T., M., B. and W. are each paying their addresses to a cartain accomplished young lady—Miss K. Mr. T. has every reason to believe he is the favored suitor. The young lady has known him long and well; his indeed, we may say, her first lover. Mr. T. having many proposed for the transport of the cartachyper. nany proofs of her attachment (such as every di nany proofs of ner attachment (such as every dis reet and virtuous lady does and may bestow upon he choice of her heart), and presuming upon this joes and buys the wed ing garment, speaks to the parson, Mr. H., and bids the guests. All this viithout having "popped the question" or asked he maiden sconsent!

Now we submit whether any young lady would not reject a suiter even though it involved the

not reject a suitor, even though it involved the pang of misplaced affection. Indeed, would it no have the very effect to drive her into the acceptance of a more respectful and less presumptuous rival?

The speech of Mr. Trabue (to which you refer was listened to with deep interest and marker respect by a crowded audience. So large and intellements of the control of gent an audience has rarely ever assem ourt-house. The speech of our friend, so far as reated upon the great question of Native A anism, was a masterly one, and has, we feel cansan, was a mastery one, and nas, we teet sure, been productive of much good.

Mr. Garfield, of Paris, undertook to reply, but unfortunately (and we think unintentionally) began by misrepresenting Mr. T., which brought down

such a storm of indignant reproof from the aud ence as proved beyond a doubt that if there be an ence as proved beyond a doubt that if there be any such person as "Sam" he must have been on hand then, and that his voice would shake the everlasting hills as with the roar of a lion. Mr. G. expressed a contempt for ministers of the gospel who left the sacred desk to enter the arena of politics—he had equally as contemptible opinion of a Know-Nothing. Now inasmuch as Mr. G. is himself a minister of a Christian church, and has the bonor of having. a Christian church, and has the honor of having first introduced Know-Nothingism into the town o Flemingsburg, according to his own logic he must have a very contemptible opinion of "Rev. Seluciu few of his audience were unified of his audience were unified of his audience were unified of his audience has a satisfied with the nomination of Draw satisfied with the nomination of Draw Old Line ceive the support of many Old Line Whigs and

[For the Louisville Daily Courier]

We remember the time very well, and not very long ago, when Hurley's sarsaparilla was scarcely noticed through the press like other ompounds of similar character, "Bull's" and others we forbear naming. It met with decided opposition; notwithstanding its popularity beame daily more and more, till finally it estabished itself. Hurley's sarsa arilla is the only genuine and true extract in America. We take leasure in noticing this valuable compound; aving tried it, we speak from experience, and certificates from honest and reliable men cononvince us "it is the best."

Speaking of certificates, the public are ware that in medical pamphlets nine out of ten are forgeries. In this instance we observe change, a remarkable one, "sworn to," that the vidence is from respectable and well-known nen. This issue omits the certificate which pro duced so much trouble; it is deemed unworthy of space, and at the urgent request of many in habitants is withdrawn. The old adage, "an hon est man is the noblest work of God," is here truly verified. Go ahead, Hurley; your rail will ingly oblige little opponents to treat you olitely at last.

NUTS FOR THE KNOW-NOTHINGS .- The Provilence Journal says, it is evident from the writngs of Jefferson that, had Sam been about in the days of this great statesman, their intimacy would have been close; at least such is the infer ence from the following remarks in a petition of he citizens of Albemarle, Amherst, Fluvanna and Goochland counties, Virginia, drawn up by Thos. Jefferson in 1797, as appears by his writings, By this it will appear that the uthor was of opinion that none but native born itizens of the United States should be eligible as urors in "grand or petty civil or criminal" cases: And your petitioners further submit to the wis-tom of the two houses of Assembly, whether the nom of the two nouses of Assembly, whether the safety of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in their persons, their property, their laws and government, does not require that the capacity to act in the important office of juror, grand or petty, civil or criminal, should be restrained in future to native citizens of the U. States, or such as were native citizens at the date of the treaty of peace which closed our revolutionary war, and whether the ignorsed our revolutionary war, and whether the ign ries of their birth, are not reasonable ca

le in future to adoptive citizens.

Jefferson's Writings, Vol. IX., p. 453. But the next extract, which is taken from "an act establishing elementary schools," also drawn by Jefferson, is still more to the point. By this e would limit a citizenship to those who could

inborn or under the age of twelve years, passage of this act, and also who is compos n shall, after the age of fifteen years, be a cit his Commonwealth, unless he or she can reac

his Commonwealth, unless an equired!"
y in some tongue, native or acquired!"
Writings, Vol. IX, p. 494. om the Boston Transcript, May 25.] Arrest of Fashionable Liquor Dealers in

Yesterday afternoon, warrants were issued fro I esterday atternoon, warrants were issued from the Poice Court, on complaint of Deputy Chief Ham, under direction of the city government, against the following well known persons, charged with violation of the new liquor law, to wit: Paran Stevens, of the Revere and Tremont Houses; Lewis Rice, of the American House: John Corthell of the Metropolitan House; Harvey D. Parker, restaurant, Court Square; and Samuel Q. Cochran, wine mer-chant. Congress street. nant, Congress street.

The parties, with the exception of Mr. Cochran

Il presented themselves in the Police Court a v'clock this forenoon, ready for examination, the Government witnesses not being available ognizance in the sum of \$200 1., appeared as counsel for Messrs. Rice and H Parker, R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., for Mr. Stevens

ad W. H. Perrin, Esq., for Mr. Carthell.

Subsequentl to the above cases, Messrs. Joseph rew, of North Market street, Charles Todd, of lackstone street, and Thomas Wayne, of East oston, were called up on similar complaints, but ere also postponed to the same time with the libers. eing unable to gain an entrance. The crowd mani-sisted the greatest interest to see or hear the pro-sedings, et tolerable order was maintained by the fficers with comparatively little difficulty. It is understood that these cases are to be a test ernment will probably employ some eminent couns at the subsequent trials. There is apparently to b no more skirmishing, till it is seen, whether the Se bastopol of the traffic can be made to surrender.

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN THE ARABS AN ERSIANS.—We have been put in possession of collowing particulars, says the Calcutta Morning particulars, says the Calcutta Morning particulars, says the Calcutta Morning particulars and particular and ghts; on the third day the garrison, con hand to hand engagement with sw

COVINGTON, June 4, 1852.

Dr. O. R. Baker—Dear Sir: Allow me to add ny testimony, to that of many others, in respect to the efficacy of Dr. Hail's Balsam. For one year I add what was called Bronchitis and Consumption of the Lungs, and was reduced so low that I was connect to my bed for about three fined to my bed for about three months, and my physician pronounced my right lung ulcerated, and an abous someth. I had a very distressing cough, and a severe pain in my side and chest, and my friends thought I would never get well. I was finally recommended to use Dr. Hall's Balsam, which entirely cured my cough. I also used your Pain Panacea, both externally and internally, and it soon relieved me of my pain, and made me quite comfortable; and I began rapidly to improve and gain strength, and I am now able to extend to reverse.

gton, ELDER JOSIAH HERBERT, Jr. uure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM or the Lungs. Genuine signed O. R. BAKER
O. For sale by
my26 d6&w1
BELL, TALBOTT & CO BELL, TALBOTT & CO IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN-for it

e market in another column will be found full and correct. The sales of Tobacco embrace 539 In Italy there was a particular order of friars called Fraires Ignorentiae, that is, Brethren of Ignorentiae, that is, Brethren of Ignorence, who took a solemn oath that they would neither know, learn nor understand anything at all, but answer all things with Nescio "I know nothing."

In Italy there was a particular order of friars to \$10 50 per hundred pounds.

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A FAST PLACE.—Milwaukie, in Wisconsin, is only twenty years old, and yet it has a popular only twenty years old, and yet it has a popular order to \$10 50 per hundred pounds.

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A Despatch from Sam.

RICHMOND, May 25 I have had a terrible time of it about here, never had such a fight before in all my life. The have called me off Sambo," and palmed me off, often as a "negro," and as an "Abolitionist,"—and talke

ome bones rattle.
Tell Flournoy—who is now in New York—that I
hink he is Governor of the good old Commonrealth—but Virginia is full of woods, and I never shout till I see right through them, mountains at all. Yours, &c., SAM. CROPS IN THE SOUTH .- The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 18th instant says: Onr exchanges from all parts of the State bring us the

gratifying intelligence, that the late rains were general throughout the State, and that the prog-

The Homer (Claiborne parish, La.,) Advocate, of the 9th inst., says there has not been a drop of rain at that place since the 5th of April, and adds: The crops which as a general thing have been oing well and growing finely, are beginning to roop under the influence of the protracted rought. We shall begin to apprehend the verication of Cooper's prediction of a seven years' rought and famine unless we are shortly relieved y rain. In fact the famine part of the predic-

ion has already commenced in this section. Many

are literally suffering for want of corn which is

not to be procured anywher : in the country, while

there is no money with which to buy elsewhere, A private letter from Portland, Oregon Territory

gives the following very interesting items:

"PORTLAND, O.T., April 22, 1855.

"On the first Monday of this month, 'Sam' tried his strength at our city election. The whole K. N. Ticket was elected by an average of 100 majority.

"On the 11th inst. the Durham Democracy nominated 'Old Jo. Lane' for re-election as delegate to Cougress, and on the 18th the old Whig party nominated Ex-Governor Gaines for the same office. Two days after the American party met in council at Albany, and also nominated Gov. Gaines. He accepts the last nomination, and will come out on the broad American platform, advocating the popular doctrine that 'none but Americans social rule America.' We will elect him triumphantly. So mote it be." gives the following very interesting items:

PROSCRIBING-POP GOES THE WEASEL .- A COI respondent of the New York Express writes:

A circumstance indicative of the virtuous sens A circumstance indicative of the virtuous sensi-bilities of the Roman Catholic priesthood resident in this "Province" is eminently worthy of remark. A certain priest to whom is committed the care of a numerous flock, inclusive of an institution in which are gathered no small number of the lambs, has religiously interdicted all use of the new and popular comic melody known as

"Pop goes the weasel." which occur in one version exceedingly in favor

"The priest he kissed the cobbler's wife, Pop goes the weasel." The restrictions imposed in the exercise of the ausical tastes and the selection of ditties by the lergy constitutes a new era in the annals of reli-

DISTRICT.—The Frankfort Yeoman announces by authority that Jas. O. Harrison, of Lexington, is candidate for Congress in the Ashland District.

The Yeoman says of Mr. Harrison: He is less exceptionable to the old line Whigs than any man in Kentucky. To prove this, we have only to cite a few facts. He was the warm personal friend of Henry Clay, so much of a friend, indeed, that he was made by the great statesman executor of his will. The family of Clay will give him a most hearty and cordial support, and we understand that a committee of twenty-five old Clay. erstand that a committee of twenty-five old Clay higs, headed by Jas. B. Clay and Henry T. Dunto make the race, pledging him at the same time their cordial support. He is, furthermore, an intimate friend of the Hon. Garrett Davis, and once voted for him for Congress, against Tom Marshall, and it is questionable whether even Mr. Davis will vote against him.

THE MISSISSIPPI ABOVE ST. LOUIS.—The follow ng items are from the St. Louis News of Saturday

The river is on a state to day.
sissippi is falling fast—the last arrivals report only about 24 feet on the Lower Rapids; the fall has been very rapid. The Sam Gaty is reported aground on Duck Creek Chain, on the Upper Rapids; the Sparbawk, New St. Paul and Bay City at Keokuk—New St. Paul and Bay City at Keokuk—New St. Paul and Bay City at Keokuk this morning; it poured down in torrents, and, as we go to press, the prospect is good for more. But little was done on the levee in "cansequence. Sev-eral lots of grain were damaged by the water running under them.

The following persons were elected Directors of the Danville Theological Seminary, to serve until 1858:

Ministers—J. H. Gray, D. D., J. N. Waddell, D. D., J. Mitchell, D. D., W. W. Hill, D. D., J. D. Paxton, D. D., S. Steel, D. D., J. K. Lyle, D. D., W. H. Mitchell, D. D., S. J. P. Anderson, Ruling Elders—D. B. Price, T. J. Montgomery, J. A. Lyle, J. B. Neely, J. S. Berryman, Curran Pope, Robert Marshall, Thomas W. Bullock, Thomas Henderson, Zebulon Butler, D.D., in pace of W. P. Buel, leceased, till May, 1856, and James H. Brockes, in

"Sam" IN LOUISIANA.-The municipal election in Minden was held on the 5th inst. The Claiborn Advocate says: The issue was strictly between " Sam" and the

unterrified, and as such, may be considered as a fair test of the Know-Nothings. The result for Mayor was as follows: W. J. Blackburn . . G. L. Trott . . . Blackburn's majority. The entire Know-Nothing ticket for Town Coun-

In the United States District Court, at rankfort, Shackleford has been acquitted of robbing the mail.

The Post-Office at Boothe's Store, Hardin ounty, Ky., has been discontinued.

DEATH OF REV. DR. LINDSLEY.—It is with pain and sorrow that we are called upon to announce the death of the Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D., of this city. He expired in peace and quietude at the resi-dence of his son in Nashville, on yesterday, from a stroke of apoplexy two days previously. Dr. L. had gone to Nashville, the former years of his hadron and gone to Nashville, the former scene of his labors and the residence of his children, as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In his death the church has lost one of its ablest ministers and brightest ornaments, the cause of education an ardent friend and one who has devoted the best years of his life to its advancement, and the community in which he resided one of its purest and most respected citizens.

We regret that we have not the materials at hand by which we might be able to give a sketch of the life of this distinguished elergyman and professor, but hope that some friend familiar with his career will farnish the public with his biography. We may say, however, that Dr. L. was formely Professor of Theology in Princeton Sem nary, and was subsequently President of the Nashville University, in which capacity he served with very great ability

fessor of Theology in Princeton Sem nary, and was subsequently President of the Nashville University, in which capacity he served with very great ability and secured the love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. A few years since he resigned the Presidency of the above institution, and, having married a lady of this city, removed here and became a Professor in the New Albany Theological Seminary, which position, however, he had resigned previous to his death.—New Albany Ledger.

respondent of the Boston Journal says:

In passing down Twelfth street to-day, I met for the first time for many months, Gen. Scott. He re-sides in a spleudid mansion in that street, which he has purchased since the title of Lieutenant-General ime of the war with Mexico. He grows out quite agaidly, and the change in his appearance since the result of the campaign that elected Gen. Pierce is very apparent. His lofty form is bowed down—his elastic step has passed away, a look of sadness and weariness has settled upon those once expressive decided features. He leads a very retired life

AND Loss of Life.—This morning, thirty-eigh miles below the city, a few minutes before 3 o'clock the steamship Louisiana came into collision o'clock

CASE OF W. G. KENDALL .- After the com

The attendance at the Court House on Monday, to hear the celebrated Native American speater, Mr. There are now in Cincinnati 16 daily

and 26 weekly papers, 16 monthly periodicals, and 3 quarterly magaizines published in Cincin-nati. Attached to them are over two hundred

Letter from Florence.

papers-A Designing Sect-Foreign-barn Pau-pers-Criminals-The Secret of our Prosperity.

FLORENCE, Ky., May 23d, 1855. Messrs. Editors: Among the many auxiliaries to a diffusion of knowledge, there is probably none

the diffusion of knowledge, there is probably none more efficient than the press, especially the periodical issues of the press.

One who well understood human nature once said "give me the training of the children and I will mould the character and destiny of the state." With equal pertinance may it be said, give us the press, and you may have the state."

Newspapers originated in Italy in the sixteenth century, a little over two hundred years ago. In 1850, there were two hundred and fifty-four daily; one thousand n ne hundred and two weekly; one hundred monthly: and nineteen Quarterly neriodicals. general throughout the State, and that the prospects are favorable for good crops. Many farmers are yet preparing to plant more corn, and the prospect is that the grain crop will be fully equal to that of last year.

The Herald learns that the corn crops on the Salado and San Antonio are doing remarkably well, and will stand the drought without serious injury, should it continue several weeks longer. Corn in that section is waist high.

The Homer (Claiborne parish, La.,) Advocate, making people, are also pre-eminently charitable: s evidenced in the numerous organizations of Free fasons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Relief nions, &c., besides the organized

not include the indiscriminate charities best upon those who beg from door to door. This of charity, however, is not as much bestowed:

ountry is proof against the dreadful state of pau-erism existing in many of the European govern-nents. The average wages of laborers in the field s from \$10 to \$15 per month, with boarding. That of day laborers is much higher, while in Great Sritain the wages of laborers in many districts is neufficient for here subsistence.

insufficient for bare subsistance.

The criminal statistics show that there are about 5,000 convicts in the State prisons, of which more than two-thirds are in the free States. The largest ratio of criminals, in proportion to population, is in Louisiana, and the smallest ratio is in Maine. The proportion of foreign born convicts to foreign born population is about ten times greater than that of native convicts. Nine-tenths of the convicts can neither read nor write. What a powerful argument is here afforded for education as a conservator of he peace! The unavoidable inference and kindred facts is that religion and edu and kndred facts is that religion and education, na-tional peace and prosperity, are always united in the relations of cause and effect. Our own country is a forcible illustration of the truth. No where is education more general or christianity more vital than in the United States. To what other causes than in the United States. To what other causes can our rapidly growing ascendency over every other nation be attributed? Why are we especially so much in advance of France, a country possessing great natural facilities and having greatly the advantage in age? The only satisfactory solution of the question is, that in France infidelity is supreme, while in the United States christianity is supreme. The disparity is not attributable to the difference in the existing forms of government as a cause. France and Great Britain are both monarchies, and although Louis Napolion is on the throne by poputhough Louis Napolion is on the throne by popular suffrage, yet France is at this hour less republ her institutions and lower in t lity than Great Britain. In Fra tionality than creat Britain. In France there have been those spasmodic attempts at a reform which indicate the sickly condition of the great seat of national vitality, while in Great Britain there is a gradual but constantly growing disposition among the people to throw off their yoke and become republican. France is infidel, Great Britain is christian. The industrial details in some of their more in the properties of the

Paris Fashious for May

(From the London Illustrated News.) Longchamps and the fine weather have realised avor as hitherto, and use the placed crosswise and slain skirts, the patterns being placed crosswise and cessening towards the waist. They are cut out and placed upon a plain ground for flounces; or they are left together upon the ground, and thus form a plain skirt. Almost all the grounds are a strength of the provided and the natterns are form a plain skirt. Almost all the grounds are a petits quadrilles, very delicate, and the patterns are of cclored watered bands, and garlands of flowers of soft and very varied shades. Basques seem to be coming up again. The dresses have 'a disposition that forms the first flounce, and falls over upon the plain skirt. One of the newest robes is the Roba Neapolitaine, of all shades. The ground is of taffetas, with a pattern woven in color, forming a drought-board, the pattern diminishing toward the top of the skirt. The corsage has three trimmings op of the skirt. The corsage has thr terns of the lower part there is black, to recherche, and is in greater favor than the paletots with sleeves, which fit closer to the figure.

The most distingue to nonets are white. Those of paille de riz, with alternated bands of white blonde, for it, the curtains fall very far behind the neck. It is proposed to have boots to match with the shades of walking dresses; but the innovation is not a hap-py one. We recommend black or gold-colored Eng-

low supply that deficiency. It was composed of a cearl-gray taffetas robe, ornamented up to the ceare of the skirt with liserons woven in silk of the ame shade; upon the front width the embroidery vas continued up to the point of the corsage. The orsage was flat, montante a pointe, and without pasques. It was closed by small delicate pear but one, and worked upon the breast with liserons, like the smaller ones. Similar embroidery ornaike the smaller ones. Similar embroidery ornamented the flounces of the sleaves. The collar and the sleaves, called a *PImperatrice, and described by us last February, were in a *Paiguille. A magnificent shawl of Indian gauze, with a white ground, embroidered in relief with flowers and fruit, woven with threads of gold and silver. The bonnet was of yaille-de-riz and bands of blonder infine. net was of yaille-de-riz and bands of blonde; of muguets des bois were placed on each side.

Additional News by the America. Accounts are received of the total loss of the nigrant ship John, from Plymouth for Quebec ith one hundred and ninety-four lives. Ninety hree of the passengers were sayed.

As to the real causes which have led to the retirement of L'Huys, the Paris correspondent of the

ment of Living, and London News says:

The received reason is shortly this: It have been agreed between the two governments the Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn d. L'Huys short and the state of the control of the cont

avalforce therein.

The assassin Pianori has been condemned to the induces the belief that the attempt was less the promptings of his own mind than the instigation of others, who provided him with money and the means of carrying out his diabolical purpose.

It is whispered in Paris that information has been received of the existence of a revolutionary plot which ramifles through most of the European capitals, and that London is the central part. It is said, moreover, that on the day when Pianori attempted the European capitals.

ais guilty associates.

From Gen. Canrobert's address it is certain that From Gen. Canrobert's address it is certain that no very decisive blow will be struck against Sevastopol, and the armies which defend it until the allies shall have been reinforced by 70,000 or 80,000 French troops, of whom we are told there are already 25,000 at Constantinople on their way to the Crimea, as the avant guarde of the second great army that France has poured from her shores to take part in the great contest.

Canrobert said in his speech—"Be confident and patient, for the moment will soon come when, in the name of France, I will knock at the door; and if it is not open, we shall enter both by the windows and the door. With a little patience we will come off triumphant from the terrible struggle, and the

The French bombardment has had the effect of

Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, it is said, can be see Mr. and Mrs. Diacewers, it is said, can be seen almost any fine morning, inhaling the early breezes and contemplating the new-born day, in the vicinity of Mt. Adams. Lucy Stone, like a sensible woman, as she is, has doffed the Bloom-

Episcopacy and Spiritualism.

LETTER FROM PROF. HARE. We publish, by request, the following lette om Prof. Hare, a distinguished man of science

in Philadelphia:

To the Clergy of the Episcopal Convention.

Reverend and Dear Sirs: Having from my routh been on friendly terms with the Clergy of the Episcopal Church, within the pale of which I was born and christened; having in fact, had am ing the Clergy of that Church some excellent friends and relatives, it has been a source of regret that I have not been able to see doctrines deeply, affecting the lappiness of mankind in the same light. I am, however, fully sensible of the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated by clergymen in general, and especially by those of the Church above designated. I have always been under the belief that in no part of the globe, nor at any period of numan history, has a priesthood existed as moral, as sincere and truly phous as those of my country; and among that priesthood existed as moral, as sincere and truly phous as those of my contry; and among that priesthood, I believe, none have stood higher in these qualifications than such as are of the Episcopal Church.

It is happy for me that of late I have in one respect found myself more in accordance with the Christian Clergy; I allude here, to the awakening of per ect confidence in the immortality of the soul. There was on this subject, heretofore, this difference between my sentiments and those of my clerical friends, that while I hoped for a future state. I was a fire broke out in the confusion they lost their candles. In perfect darkness, the boat rapidly going down, and the sides of the cave being of period darkness, the boat candles. In perfect darkness, the boat rapidly going down, and the sides of the cave being of period darkness, the boat and in the confusion they lost their candles. In perfect darkness, the boat rapidly going down, and the sides of the cave being of period darkness, the boat candles. In perfect darkness, the boat and the sides of the cave being of period darkness, the boat rapidly going down, and the sides of the cave being of amiliar lock. In perfect darkness, the boat candles. In pe

ere was on this subject, heretofore, this difference wheen my sentiments and those of my clerical ends, that while I hoped for a future state, I was less skeptical respecting the evidence of witnesses to lived some thousand years ago, than of those to have in modern times alleged themselves to we witnessed supernatural manifestations. I reined in the former case, no less than in the latter, aitive proof; or the consistent testimony of indeadent observers, having sufficient sense, knowing and integrity to make reliable witnesses. pplly in the case of spiritualism, both of these is have been afforced to me; so that I now believe a future state no less firmly than the orthodox

upon the investigation of spiritualism, with a view or refutation; but the very instruments which I contrived to accomplish that object produced the apposite effect.

If human testimony is not to be taken when adanced by contemporaries known to be conscientious, ruthful and well informed, how is it to be re ied on, rith respect to those of whom we know nothing vailable, besides what their own writings men-

tion.

I am prepared to submit a communication respecting the spirit world from my father, sanctioned by a convocation of spirits, whose approbation was manifested by means which no mortal could per-

The practical influence on my mind has been The practical influence on my mind has been make me far more happy, to remove all fear of death, and to render me more watchful as to my deportment in life. I know that my sainted parents and other relatives and friends, my children who died in infancy, are around me witnessing every act and exercising a limited power over my safety and sweeth.

ing for the dead now seems to be ground-Mourning for the dead now seems to be ground-less and at at all events can be indulged only upon selfish considerations. But who would grieve deep-ly at a transient separation even for years, from friends made happier by the change, when sure of a happy reunion ultimately.

No evidence of any important truth in science can be shown to be more unexceptionable than that which I have received for this glorious fact, that to utter American sentiment or to avow himself the average accommendation of the state of the sent accommendation of Heaven is really "at hand" and that our relatives, friends and acquaintances who are worthy of happiness, are still progressing to higher felicity, and while hovering aloft and in our midst, are taking interest in our welfare with an augmented zeal or affection, so that by these means, they may be a solace to us in despite of death.

As the Rev. Clergy of the Episcopal Church are about to meet in Philadelphia, I deem it my duty to afford them an opportunity of hearing the evidence on which I rely; and which with due effort they can have subjected to their own intuition.

Should the Clergy deem it expedient to listen to my exposition, I shall be ready to answer any queries which may be made.

Should the Ciergy
ay exposition, I shall be ready to answer any
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asy exposition may be made.

The happy possessor of the any
ment, forget that he is dry.

—The bakers of Paris, since flour has become
ment, forgets that he is dry.

—The bakers of Paris, since flour has become
and the economy effected reaches the very consider
able figure of one sou in a two pound loaf. The Gov
exposition in the case of Judge Edmonds,
and the economy effected reaches the very consider
able figure of one sou in a two pound loaf. The Gov
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and the economy effected reaches the very consider
able figure of one sou in a two pound loaf. The Gov
exposition is a state of the accustomed hour of refresh
ment, forgets that he is dry.

—The bakers of Paris, since flour has become
ment, forgets that he is dry.

—The bakers of Paris, since flour head for the accustomed hour of refresh
ment, forgets that he their usefalness, as in the case of Judge Edmonds, and a like objection must arise as to the conversion of clergymen, so far as to bring their convictions in competition with their professional vocation. Orthodox christians are generally educated to believe not only that the revelation on which they rely is true, but that no other can be justifiable. Hence they are evidently displeased that spiritualists should allege themselves to have come by other means to that belief in immortality which is admitted on all sides to be the greatest comfort under the afflictions

es to be the greatest comfort under the afflictions which temporal life is liable. o which temporal life is liable.

There is, moreover, this discordancy in doctrine:
greeably to scripture, man is placed here for proation, and is liable to be eternally punished, if he
rove delinquent. According to spiritualism man
placed here for progression, and when he goes to
he next world, still will have the opportunity to
rogress, however wicked he may be when he dearts this life.

parts this life.

It is conceived by spiritualists that if, as the orthodox allege, God be omnipotent, he can make his creatures to suit his will; if he be omniscient, he must know what they are when made; and if he be presci nt, he can foresee what they will be, and consequently cannot have the smallest conceivable mostive for exposing them to probation.

I foresee that it may not be deemed expedient to

ony notice of this letter; but, whatever may e result in this way does not interfere with the iety of my putting it in your power to avail elves of my offer, since I have a sanction from her source, the spirit of the immortal Washingofs of whose commun on with me I am years.

—Mr. Park, the proprietor of the press delightest decree be deducable from it now; from the dightest decree be deducable from it now; from the rotorious fact that the same monomania is never attentiated by any two persons, and in my hallucration, if it be such, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators. That is to say, there are a multitude of participators and in the wellth, and will yet push the perpetrators of the man of wealth, and will yet push the perpetrators of the will.

—At New York an attempt was made on Monday to drive a valuable and willing mare called Flora Temple, twenty miles within the hour, on a wager. In the eighth mile the animal cast a shee, and in the twelfth burst a blood vessel, the blood spiriting over the wagon!

—A friend of the Providence Journal hints that the rapidity with which vegetation has come.

clact that mannestations mave been made and fully described, has been admitted by the Catho-burch, but are ascribed to Satanic Agency. t the doctrines of spiritualism and those of the ch in question be compared in order to deter-which owes most to Satan.

revitus by Calvin, or the persecution of the ters and Witches by the Puritans.

Respectfully, your well wisher.

ROBERT HARE.

es, without detection. So perfect were all rangements and plans of procedure that the No. 218 Ninth avenue. It was Wednesday evening there was ttler's house, and that a number

anere were fourteen persons arrested; their ages aged from 23 to 52 years, and their nativity is as lows: from England 10, Ireland 2, Cuba 1, Bosn 1. The officers found in the house a large quany of lace, which the girl STANTON tried to get of by throwing from her. She was, however, tected in the act and taken into custody. On arching BUTLER's house they discovered a die and ses, and metalic materials for making counterfeit

officers had a hard fight. Martin and the octor" had a set-to, but being overpowered, tor had to "cave in." Thompson also made

the wards of keys after an impression had

ives, and two others narrowly escaped drown-it seems that three young men named Durant, in and Dunlap, on arriving at the ground se-for the pic-nic, determined to take a ride on ver opposite the Miami, and secured the ser-of a man paned Bodgen, who exceed to

-A correspondent of the edford (Ia.) Stan ard relates the adventures of a party who went on an exploring expedition into Hammer's Cave, near Mitchell, Indiana. The bottom of the cave is cov-Mitchell, Indiana. The bottom of the cave is covered with water, in some places very deep. The party entered in a boat, and when about three quarters of a mile from the entrance they found their boat sinking, and in the confusion they lost their candles. In perfect darkness, the boat rapidly going down, and the sides of the cave being of perpendicular rock, the party were in anything but in an enviable position. After standing in the cold water up to their chips for some time some persons in another boat came to their relief and rescued them.

- On Saturday morning last a fire broke out i — On Saturday morning last a fire broke out in Pittsburgh, on the west side of Penn street, between Hancock and Hand streets, in the property of Mr. John Herron. The Pittsburgh Gazette says it was the work of an incendiary, and one of the most destructive fires with which that city has been visited for many months. The whole city was brilliantly lighted up, and cinders fiew extensively. The principal losers were Mr. John Herron, Mrs. Lily, Mrs. Kremer, Mrs. Joh, Dornia & Dalony, Mr. Hunzeker, a coach maker, Rev. J. M. Smith, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Backofen, Dr. Hoffman and B. A. Fahnestock. The total loss was near \$15,000, most of which was coral loss was near \$15,000, most of which was co ered by insurance

—The Westminter Review, speaking of the "Chronicles of Wolfert's Roost, and other Papers," lately published by Washington Irving, says: "He has the finish of our best English critics; he has the equability and gentle humor of Addison and Goldsmith. It is very rarely that we come upon an Americanism; he is not, however, wholly guiltless; he makes use of the expression to the contraction." he makes use of the expression, to loan a few pounds.' It may be said with confidence no Ameri can writer is free from them." The Review should

can writer is free from them." The Review should perfect its knowledge of English grammar before it undertakes to criticize American writers.

—On Saturday, May 19, a man named W. J. Kidd shot a man by the name of Emmerson at Uniontown in this State. Kidd was walking down the street, Emmerson stopped hir, and a quarrel ensued. Emmerson struck Kidd with his fist, cutting his face very badly and choked him, some friends separated them, upon which Kidd drew a small pistel from his pantaloons' pocket and shot Emmerson, the ball entering the left shoul'er and lodging against the claricle. It is thought Emmerson will recover. Kidd was tried before a court of inquiry, and held to bail for further trial. and held to bail for further trial.

Mr. C. S. Horton, farmerly of Rising Sun, Ind., and recently a clerk in the Post Office Depart-ment at Washington, has been removed from his of-fice because he was suspected of being a member of the American order. In these times it is deemed a sufficient cause for instant decapitation if a mandares

A new clock has been manufactured down east to be used in those States in which the Maine Law has passed. Upon the dial the figures indicating eleven and four o'clock are omitted, and thus the happy possessor of the time piece, falling to be reminded of the accustomed hour of refreshment, forgets that he is dry.

reputation as a writer.

reputation as a writer.

— James Russell Lowell is to sail from New York for Havre on the 1st of June. He will remain abroad a year to fit himself more perfectly for the duties of his Professorship. Mr. Lowell will proceed through France to Germany, and for a time, at least, will reside in Dresden, where his sister, Mrs. Putnam, the writer on Hungary, is now living. A portion of his year abroad is to be spent in Spain.

and relieve the country from further injury According to the New Church Herald, the theory of Dr. Cumming, the cloquent Scotch preacher, is that Christ will come in 1854—that the advent will be what is termed pre-millennial, or, in other words, that Christ will come before the mil lenium, and the mill-unial glories will consist o Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand

that the rapidity with which vegetation has come forward in Massachusetts within the past few days, forward in Massachusetts within the past few days, is attributable to the circumstance that the separation of the members of the General Court has scattered a refreshing verdure all over the State.

—The gallant Lieutenant Colonel Bragg, of the artillery, so well known in connection with the victories of our troops on the Rio Grande, under General Taylor, declines the Majority tendered him by the President in one of the new Regiments. Colonel B. prefers his own "big guns" to the sabre and carbine of the dragoons.

—By a clause in the bill authorizing the raising

mporal evil to which mortals might be subjected a coerce belief, would be as justifiable as the forcible extirpation of an incipient cancer from the body of a child unwilling to submit to the operation. If ever there was a Devil's agency it may be seen in the auto-da-fe, the inquisition and the masses of St. Bartholomew.

--
By a clause in the bill authorizing the raising of the four new regiments of the army, it seems that the commissions of all the officers in them, below the grade of field officer, expire on the first da? of May, 1856. This may operate harshly against those who have given up other employments to accent those commissions.

tracted much attention during its progress, and became somewhat famous for the conflict between the Press and the Judiciary, concerning the publication.
The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and
the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for
twenty-one years.

-The Buffalo Commercial says that a freight train, consisting of one hundred and forty-four cars, sixty-one of which were loaded with cattle and the balance with miscellaneous freight, left that city over the Central Road last week. Seven loco-

motives were employed. ——Generals Scott and Jessup have, within a few days, expressed their opinion that the Allies cannot retreat from the Crimea without first capturing Sebastopol by a coup de main, or beating the Russian armies of the interior in a pitched battle.

armies of the interior in a pitched battle.

— The Enterprize, of New London, Conn, has led the way to the whaling ground in the Spitzbergen seas a social hour.

The officers not only expected to make some important arrests, but they also expected to recover a large amount of stolen property, as they were led believe that a considerable amount of valuable yoods was concealed in the premises. The officers, then they entered the house, were immediately scognized by the thieves, when a desperate fight assued. The burglars were determined not to surander to law.

There were fourteen persons arrested; their ages anged from 23 to 52 years, and their nativity is as invitation to prepare a course of six lectures on the laws.

invitation to prepare a course of six lectures on the "Modern Novelists," to be delivered at the Lowel Institute, in Boston. -The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard speaks discou agingly of the tobacco planters prespects. The is a great lack of plants, and those that have be planted out are not growing, on account of the dry weather.

—The N. Y. Churchman favors the exclusion.

implication) to take any prominent or leading par in the public worship of God!" What next? James Russel Lowell, the poet, has gon abroad. He will proceed to Spain, with a view o traversing the localities made famous by the grea romance of Cervantes, literally following in the foot steps of Don Quixote and his trusty squire

age, and had been in a delicate state of health for some time past. s country. The tools consisted of skeleton news, small keys for drawers, and brass keys ery kind of lock imaginable. There were keys bureaus, the doors of dwelling houses, stores, and safes. There were screws of immense

— Col. Steptoe having declined the nomination of Governor of Utah, Judge Kinney, Chief Justice of the Territory, has been offered the appointment which he will probably accept. The congregation of the Church of the Pil-grims, in Brooklyn, a few days since, made their pastor—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—a present of a house in Columbia street, worth \$20,000.

—The law of imprisoment for debt has been abol-ished in Massachusetts. It is rather a late date of the Christian era for such an event to take place, but —The St. Louis "intelligencer" explicitly contradicts the stories which have been going the rounds of the papers, of the prevalence of cholers

in St. Louis. ctly and entirely under the street. -Dr. Isaac Draper, of Rhode Island, a surg in the Russian service, died at Sevastopol, March 2d. He was a graduate of Brown University.

-Rev. Thos. J. Fisher is holding a series seetings in Henderson. Large crowds attend h -Gen. Jas. Lane, Democrat, and Gen. J. P. Gaines, Whig, are candidates for delegates to Congress from Oregon.

—Locusts have made their appearance in large

ginia being in circulation in that city. —At Boston, on Monday, there was a "flurry' of snow, and the day before a fine rain. PITTSBURGH, May 30, P. M.

Durant the bodies had not been found. Young Large the bodies had not been found. Young Durant the bodies had not been found. Young Large the bodies had large the bodies had help the bodies had large the bodies had large the bodies had help the bodies had help the bodies had large the bodies had help the bodies had large the bodies had help the b

BY TELEGRAPH. LATER FROM EUROPE.

PACIFIC. NEW YORK, May 30, M .- The Pacific arrived this orning.
The Pacific brings 135 passengers. Among them
the Hon. R. M. McLane, U. S. Commissioner to The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon f the 13th, and sailed for New York at noon on

the 19th.
The St. Louis arrived at Cowes on the 18th.
The siege of Sevastopol is almost unchanged to An expedition of 15,000 allies embarked at Kam-An expedition of 15,000 alites embarked at Kamischa and put to sea in the direction of Azof, but returned without landing. No details are known. Omar Pasha's force has returned to Eupatoria. A arge number of reinforcements for the allies are expected within ten days.

Negotiations between Austria and the western lowers are unchanged; but between Prussia and Austria are more intimate. ustria are more intimate.
Russia notifies the German governments that the

The French exhibition has opened. The ceremony ras rather dull.

Prariore has been executed.

Latest. — Canrobert has resigned, nominally rom ill health. He is succeeded by General Pelis-

SEVASTOPOL .- The latest dates by mail are to pril 30th, and telegraph to the 12th. Canrobert reviewed the entire French army and canrobert reviewed the entire French army and assured them that they would soon enter Sevastopol either by the door or window. The combat on the night of the 24th, between the Bussians and the French, was a desperate affair.

The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, but the French partially prevented them—200 French were placed hors de combat.

A despatch dated May Let says our advances are A despatch dated May Ist says our advances are approaching surely though slowly. Raglan's despatch, of the same date, says the Russians have constructed a new battery to the left of the Mame-

There is every appearance of the establishment of a large camp on the Patoatt above Bebbia, on the north side. of a large camp on the Patoatt above Bebbia, on the north side.

The Russian sorties on the night of the 11th advanced towards the works of the left. The attack was immediately repulsed with a considerable loss. A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th to give the Russians time to bury their dead in front of the allies advances.

Gorischakoff telegraphed that the allies on the 5th and 6th were occupied in augmenting their batteries and reinfo cing their approaches against the Central P. Bastion.

The French government it was understood had received despatches announcing heavy rains. The trenches were full of water and operations suspended thereby.

of thereby.

Count Caronel the Austrian commander-in-chief and proclaimed marshal law in the principalities.

A new manifesto of the Czar orders another levy of 12 men to every 1000. In seventeen western provinces it will be completed by provinces it will be completed by the end of July.

Indications of a more intimate relationship between Austria and Prussia were apparent. An armed neutrality was becoming more and more probable. An important conference between the representatives of the two powers have been held. Sweden it is said as has ordered an immediate enrollment of her militia.

Sweden it is said as has ordered an immediate enrollment of her militia.

The French Baltic squadron had united with the English fleet, and was pushing forward.

The Moniteur publishes the following despatch of Canrobert, announcing his res gnation:

My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue the chief command, duty toward my sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to Gen. Pelisser, a skilful experienced leader. The army which I leave with him is intact inured to a full confidence. I beseech the Emperor to have the place of General of Division. The Minister replies the terms are accepted and gives Canrobert command of the corps of Gen. Pilesser.

A despatch from Canrobert, dated May 16th, says: We continue the works before the place. Various attempts to smoke out the enemy by camonplets and stink pots had perfectly succeeded. The troops were in excellent spirits and full of ardour and confidence.

Vienna, May 11.—Things have undergone a

dour and confidence.

Vienna, May 11.—Things have undergone a nange. The new Austrian propositions were for-arded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give material support to the West-ern powers, should they accept and Russia reject VARNA, May 17.—Heavy firing every night before

Sebastopol.

The expedition to Keutzch has not been renewed.
Three divisions of the French army have left
Malak for the Crimea.

The cholera had almost disappeared.
Berlin, May 11.—Eight Russian merchantmen
have been captured off Dunamende. At Revel a flag of truce was flying. The cause rnment by 28 majority.
Mr. Roebuck had submitted his report from the Lord Eleuborough motion expressing a want of onfidence in the Ministers was up in the house of ords on the 14th. Her Lordship opened the debate in a bitter

eech agai st the Ministers. The admission of a formidable power which wield-The vote stood 71 for and 181 against.

oro was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning

Pianoro was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning, refusing to make any developments, and exclaiming, "Vive la Republque" just as the knife fell. It is stated that the Emperor was about to issue a manifesto stating his reasons for not proceeding to the siege of war.

This papers assumed a tone of outspoken hostility against Russia.

It is rumored that the King of Sardinia was negotiating for the marriage of Victoria's eldest daughter.

Know-Nothing Convention. Bangor, Me., May 29.—The Know-Nothing State invention to-day has made no nominations yet. nother session takes place to-morrow

From Havana—Arrival of the Isabel.

ARLESTON, May 28.—The Isabel arrived
West from Havana, with dates to the 25th. Cyane remained at Havana; all well. The Inlton left on the 20th for Matanzas. The San Jacinto left Havana on the 24th.

The san Jacinto left Havana on the 24th.
The yellow fever and small-pox were prevailing to a considerable extent.
There was considerable excitement. The island was in a state of siege, but ceased on the 23d.
The ship Ellen, with 3,300 bales of cotton, ran ashore near Cape Plorida.

Sugarswere unchanged and transactions decreasing. Molasges was brisk at 3a3½ reals, tending upwards. Exchange was dull.

Sailing of the Baltic.

New York, May 30, P. M.—The Baltic sailed this afternoon with 251 passengers and about \$1,000,000 in specie.

Fining of Liquor Dealers Boston, May 30, P. M.—Several prominent total keepers and liquor dealers pleaded guilty of iolating the new law, and were sentenced to a fine of \$10 and twenty days' imprisonment. appealed, and gave the required bonds. cases will come up to-morrow.

Weston, May 24.—We learn from Kansas that the Leavenworth District, at the election of the 22d, for members of the Assembly, was carried by the Pro-slavery men. Their ticket received 61 ma-

From Havana-Arrival of the Empire City. New York, May 28, P. M.—The Empire City,
New York, May 28, P. M.—The Empire City
as arrived. She brings Havana dates to the 23d,
rhich were already received via New O:leans.
San Jacinto was to leave Havana on the 24th.
The U. S. steamer Fulton and the sloop of war yane were at Havana.

Concha had returned from his trip to the interior. eed to Spain.

The yellow fever and small-pox were prevalent to considerable extent. The acting U. S. Consul ssued a circular warning American sailors.

Sugars were quiet. The increased duty of Great Britain had not materially affected prices.

National Armory. Washington, May 28, P. M.—The President, abinet, officers of the army and navy, and a full griment of the district militia, are now]engaged a oreaking ground for the National Armory, on the ublic ground between the Capital and the Smithconin herital

Boston, May 28, P. M.—Anniversary week has commenced. Different societies are well represented.

New York, May 28, P.M.—Judgment was given in the Superior Court, Saturday, against Col. Kin-ney for \$14,500 worth of merchandise delivered in 1851. Cabinet-Virginia Election.

Washington, May 28, M.—Secretary Davis has gone to Mississippi. Adjutant-General Cooper has been appointed in his place during his absence. We have nothing further yet from Virginia, except a rumor from Washington that Flournoy has some tremendous majorities. We can ascertain nothing definite Postal Arrangement-Virginia Election WASHINGTON, May 28, A. M .- The Post Office epartment has received information that a post ice will be established at the Palace of the Uni-real Exhibition of Paris for the convenience of

oreign visitors. All letters can be addressed there. The friends of Wise are now firing a hundred guns rom the capitol. Wise's majority continues to roll n. He left for Accomac at 3 this afternoon. Wise's in Tazwell is 960; Russell 350; Grayso Wise's Majority

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, M.—One hundred and ten counties in Virginia are heard from officially which give Wise a majority of 10,781. The thirty-two counties to be heard from gave Pierce 591 majority. TRENTON, May 29, P. M .- The Democrats fired

River News per Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30. }
The market during the week closing with this evening The market during the week closing with this evening, has been of a quiet character generally, with an increased activity and enquiry at the close for Provisions and Groceries, with more firmness in prices. The four market has been dull at a small decline, with transactions confined to retail sales. The supplies of wheat are very mesgre, but in the course of the next month the new crop will come ato market, and we anticipate much easier prices to con mers, though good figures will be obtained during the e sumers, though good figures will be obtained during the en-tire year. The grocery market is quite firm, and prices of N. O. sugar are steadily advancing, while the unfavorable reports of the growing crops, and the unreased demand that will ensue this season for consumption, for preserving purposes will keep the market up to a high figure the entire season. Provisions have also exhibited more activity, as will be seen on referring to the annexed summary. The to bacco market for the sale of leaf continues active at full prices with heavy-sales and resirving the them. prices with heavy sales and receipts for the season of the

The weather at the first of the week was clear and ex-cessively warm, followed by light rains, and a change of 20 legroes cooler weather. Te-day it is warm again, and quite loudy with rain the evening. The river continues at modeate stage for navigable purposes, and falling slowly, with ull times and low freights. BAGGING AND ROPE-There has been considerab EAGGING AND ROPE—There has been considerable activity in these staples, with a sale of 1,000 pieces common Bagging at 12 1-2c; also, sales of 650 coils Rope at 3-4c. Sales of 350 pieces Bagging, together, with 500 coils Rope at 13½c for the former, and 7c for the latter. Sales of 118 pieces Bagging at 13 1-2a14 1-2c as to quality; also, sales of 656 coils Rope in lots at 51-2c for common, and 6-7c fair, together with a lot of 221 coils. air, together with a lot of 721 coils at 71/4c. The receipts his week per river and railroad have amou pieces and 702 coils, with shipments during the same of 1,420 pieces and 2,220 coils, leaving a stock on hand of

of 1,420 pieces and 2,720 coils, leaving a stock on hand of 2,720 pieces and 13,763 coils.

BRAN, MEAL, &c.—Sales of meal at 75@80c to dealers, and 35@90c in small lots. A sale of bran at \$25, and of ship-stuff at \$28. Retail sales at \$30@835 perton.

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Green apples none. Potators. atoes are scarce, with sales at \$1 00@\$1 75 per bushel by BEANS-White scarce, with sales at \$2 75@\$3 00 pe

BUTTER-Sales at 25@27c, as to quality. BROOMS-Sales at \$2 25 and \$2 50 per dozen for common, and \$2 75@\$3 00 for Shaker. COAL AND WOOD-Stock of coal fair, with ret COAL AND WOOD-Stock of coal fair, with retail sales at 14c, delivered; wholesale at 10k/a11c-for Pittsburgh. Pomeroy coal at 10a12c. Wood ranges from \$100to \$450 \(\tilde{\pi} \) wagon load, about \$400 \(\tilde{\pi} \) cord for seasoned. CHEESE-Sales of W. R. dedlined to 929kc English Dairy at 12k/a14c.

CANDLES.—Sales of Star Candles at 22c, usual discount \$67 \text{ per cont. time and counts.}

count, 5@7 per cent—time and cash. Sperm Candles 42: Common mould at 12%c. Summer Mould Candles at 1 G91 cents.

CORDAGE, &c.—We quote Manilla Cordage at 16cts—
market scarce of Qiled and Tarred Cordage. Sales
of Baling Hemp Twine at 12@13c from stores. Packing
Twine we quote at 25@30c.

COOPEAGE—We quote barrels at \$1 00; half barrels
at 80c; lard oil barrels at \$1 30; 10 gallon kegs 60; 5 gallon kegs 50c; bacon casks \$1 10.
COTTON; YARNS &c-Light receipts of cotton with

COTTON; XARNS &C-Light receipts of cotton, with sales of common to medium Alabama at 7a7% cents; sale of choice at &c. Small sales of cotton yarns at 71-2c & 1-2c, and 91-2c for the assorted numbers. Sales of Camelton and Banner Mills, and other good Sheeting at 8%c. Batting 10&10%: Cotten Cord at 18c, and other good br:nls Spun Cotton (round) at 8%c. Carpet Chain 18c. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5, 6, and 700, at 7a8a9c to city trade, and 74a8a98ke to country. and 7%@8%@9%c to country.
FLOUR AND GRAIN—Fiour has declined, though ea

prious AND GRAIN—Flour has declined, though early in the week prices were maintained, with sales of common brands at \$9.60, and 200 bbls city mills at \$10. Wheat readily commands \$2. Corn active, with sales from stores of mixed at \$5c. Sales of Cats at 60c. Also sales of 1,000 bushels mixed corn shelled at \$2 cents, bags extra; 350 bags in lots at \$34.90c, and a sale of 2,000 bushels to a dealer at 75c socker of the sales of 1,000 bushels. to a dealer at 74c, sacks extra, delivered in Jeffe Oats are retailing at 000430c, with a sale to a dealer at 58 cents. The Flour market yesterday was dull, with sales of good brands in lots from stores at \$9 302\$9 75, and small sales of choice at \$102\$10 25. Sales of corn at 852 87c, and 750 bags Oats at 58c.

FRUIT. DRIED, &c.—Dried fruit very scarce at \$2 002

\$2.25 per bushel for Apples, and \$2.00@\$2.50 for Peaches.
Sales of Oranges at \$3.25@\$6.00 per box; and Lemons
at \$5.00; M. R. Raisins at \$2.75@\$3.25; Layer Raisins at
\$3.75; Plums 10c; Smyrna Figs at 15@16c; fresh Tomatoes
at \$4.00 per dozen; fresh peaches at \$6.00; Sicily Almonds
at 15c; Soft shelled Almonds at 18c; Cream Nuts 11c; Filberts 10c; Peach 9@20c; Naples Managen; \$2.500.66 berts 10c; Pecans 9@10c; Naple's Macaroni \$3 75@\$4 00 pe box; Vermacilli \$3 75@\$4 00 per box. FEATHERS AND GINSENG.-Sales of Feathers 1@320; Ginseng at 18@20c. GROCERIES-The sales during the week have been

GROCERIES—The sales during the week have been us follows: A sale of 125 bags Rio Coffee at 10½ cents, and small sales at 11c. Sugar has an upward tendency, with sales of 65 hhds N. O. at 61-267c. Sales of refined at 9½ of 9½c. A sale of 125 bbls new Molasses at 33c. Sales of Rice at 7% cents. Sales of 215 bags Rio Coffee at 10½ 410%, and small lots at 11c. Sales of 135 hhds N. O. Sugar at 61 and small lots at 11c. Sales of 135 hhds N. O. Sugar at 61-2 Arc. A sale of 36 bxs Havana at 8 1-4c. Sales of Refined at 92-93-4c. Sales of 215 bags Rio Coffee in 15ts at 10½ 211c. A sale of 65 hhds N. O. Sugar at 6½ 7c. Sales of crushed Sugar in bbls at 9½ 69½c. Sales of new Molasses at 33 cents. Sales of 150 bags Rio Coffee at \$10 1-4210 3-4 cents, and a lot of 500 bags on private terms, supposed to be 16c. Small sales of N. O. Sugar at 6½ 7c cents, as to cuality. quality.

GUNNY BAGS.—Light sales at 12c.

At Revel a flag of truce was flying. The cause was not known.

ENGLAND.—The bill to abolish the church rates was carried to a second reading against the government by 28 majority squiet, with a fair stock on hand, and sales from stores at \$20002100 per fair stock on hand. ton. HEMP.—Market quiet but firm, with small supplies and a Ommittee of Inquiry.

Notice was given of an inquiry whether the imitted demand. We quote dewrotted at \$25.002\$105 p.r. ton. HIDES-Saies of city Flint at

and Flint at 13c ro LEATHER-We quoteoles, city tanned, at..... IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD-We quote 3 50@\$3 75 for 10d, and corresponding rates for other

he quantity as follows: Stone-coal bariron 3½c; charcos ar iron 4½c; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nail Pennessee Pig-Iron, \$30 for No. 1 and \$28 for No. 2. Sale f Brownsport No. 1 Pig Iron at \$30; No. 2 at \$22, on 6 an months. Sales of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnac tt \$32; Pig Lead at 7c; Bar Lead 74, 67% cents. and 31@33c for Linseys, for negro wear.

NAVAL STORES .- Oakum we quote at 10% @11c. Ta \$4 50@\$5 00 \$ bbl. Rosin \$2 50@\$3 00. Pitch \$4 50. Tr \$4 50#\$5 0 0 \tilde \tilde{0} 10. Nosin \$2 50#\$\$ 00. Pitch \$4 50. Tu
pentine 55#\$65 sents \tilde{V} gallon

OiL-Sales from mill at \$1, for Linseed; and from stor
at \$105 cash. Castor Oil \$1 20, on 90 days. Lard Oil 75.

Sperm Oil \$1 \$5#\$1 \$5 \tilde{V} is Tanner's Oil \$25, \$36, and \$27 pe
barrel, Sales of white lead at \$2 12\tilde{V} \tilde{V} \$2 35 per keg. Put 0%c for bagged hams. Mess Pork firm Monday, with sai

week for pork, with sales of 192 casks bacon at 74,07% c fo shoulders, 914, 914 and 10c for clear sides packed, and 10c 10% or bagged aams. Mess Pork nrm Monday, with sales of 146 bbls at \$16. Bacon from the country firm, with sales of 28,000 lbs from wagons at 7c for shoulders, \$28 1-4c for ribbed, 9 3-10 cents for clear sides and 9c for plain hams. Sales of 24 casks from store at 8 1-4 cents for ribbed, and 9 1-249% cents for clear sides. The market was animated Tuesday, with sale of 235 bbls Pork at \$16 for mess, \$15 for Monday, which sales of 235 bbls Pork at \$16 for mess, \$15 for mess, M. O., and \$11 for rump, also a sale of 1,500 bbls mess at a fraction less than \$16. Sales of 75 casks bacon in lots of orders, pkgs extra, at 7 1-2 for shoulders, 33-4 for ribbet sides, 9%@10 for clear sides, and 100 tierces bagged hams at 60e packed; 180e 5,000 pounds shoulders at 71-4c, and 6,000 pounds clear sides at 9%c. Lard firm, with sales of 100 bbl and 300 tierces prime Lard at 91-2c; also 312 tierces Lard a SEEDS-The season is over for grass Seeds.

SEEDS—The season is over for grass Seeds, with sales of Flarseed at \$1 60 per bushel; Osage O.ange at \$16; Domestic Hemp at \$2 50; Rye at \$1 25.

SALT—We quote Kanawha salt at 45 cents per bushel; and ample supplies. Alum salt 50c, and Turks Island at 50c with a good stock on hand; Liverpool at \$2 00 per bag.

SOAP—Common Bar Soap at \$1 75@\$2 25 per box. STARCH-We quote at 8%@9c, in quantity. In s.

amounting to 115 hhds at the following prices: 41 hhds common lugs at prices ranging from \$6 50 to \$7 05; 57 hhds se rity.
In each of the other districts the Pro-slavery \$8 30, 2 25, 2 40, 2 50, 2 60, 2 65, 8 40, 2 45, 2 75, 2 95, 2 5 \$8 56, 9 00, and 9 60. Sales Friday amounted to eigh \$3.30., 9 60, and 9 60. Sales Friday amounted to eight nine hogsheads, which sold at the following price. 41 hhds common lugs at prices ranging from \$6 45 to \$7 0 forty hhds at \$7 102\$8 15, and eight hhds choice at \$8.2 \$3.2, 2 \$5, 8 \$5, 8 \$60, 8 90, 9 00, 9 00, and 9 2 The sales at the auction mart Saturday were eight two hhds, the rates and prices of which were as follows: \$7 10@8 10, and eleven hhds choice at \$8 15, 8 35, 8 20; 8 \$8 40, \$ 65, 8 20, 8 50, 9 95, and 10 50. TIN PLATE—We quote \$11 75@\$12 per box for I. (\$13 50@\$13 75 for I. X., and \$13 00@\$13 25 for roofing. TALLOW-We quote at 11@111/c.

WOOL-We quote in grease at 13@14c; pulled 15@20 ub-washed 22c.

WHISKY, &c.—Sales of raw whisky early in the we
tt 33\%c, with a sale of 75 bbls yesterday at 31c. Sa
of rectified at 33 cents. Small sales of choice of
Bourbon at \$2 00, common \$1 00. Apple Brandy at 50 5c. Domestic Brandy at 40 to 70c.
FREIGHTS—Very dull, and but light shipments to Ne orleans at 15@20c for pound freights, 40c per bbl for porl ad 10c per keg for Lard. Tobacco \$2 50@\$3 09 per hlad

ADDITIONAL SALES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30 WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

The market rather quiet this evening, with sales of 76 hhds N. O. sugar at 6½ 26 5-827c; 10 tierces Elm Hall refined do at 8½c; 10 bbls touf at 10; 20 bbls refined do at 3½dc. Light sales of superfine flour at 59 50, write a do \$10 2810 50. The sales of corn and outs are very light and constants of the sales of corn and outs are very light and constants. 4c. Sales of 62 hhds tobacco at the warehouses, at pric anging from \$6 45 to \$9 30.

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET. WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1855.

The market is lightly furnished, though vegetables are abundant. Good butter, for table use, commands 35 cents per lb, fair butter 25 cents. Fresh beef is selling at 15c for choice cuts, and 10a12½c for all others. Common pototoes are more plenty, at \$3 00a\$5 00 per barrel. Dressed Turkies 85 cents to \$1.50 each. Chickens \$2 756 \$3.50 per dozen. Figes 12% \$3 50 per dozen. Duoks \$3 75@\$4 50 per dozen. Eggs 123/2

THE MONEY MARKET. WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Money is tight though abundant for first class secu

ties. The banks discount freely, but the offerings are no arge enough and the market exhibits no feature of retarkable interest. Eastern Sight Exchange is in fair de BANK NOTE TABLE. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY MUTCHINGS & CO. Sight and time Exchange for sale in sums to suit purchas rs on the principle cities in the United States. Remittan-es made to England, Ireland and Scotland, in sums to suit.

The following Free Bank notes are received on deposit by

Messrs. Hutchings & Co., upon the same terms as the Stat

Banks of Tennossee, viz:—Commercial Bank, Mem Tazewell, of Tazewell; Chattanooga, of Chattanooga: orne, of Claiborne; and Nashville, of Nashville. borne, of Claiborne; and Nashville,
Kentucky—All Banks
Indiana State Bank and branches...
Stock Banks.
Tennessee—Old Banks
Missouri Str.
Missouri Str.
Missouri Banks.
Missouri Banks.
Ohio State Bank and branches.
Independent Banks.
Virginia—Old Banks.
New Banks.
New York City
Boston City Boston City.... Philadelphia City... Baltimore City.... EXCHANGE.

...par to 1/2 prem Telegraph Markets. CINCINNATI, May 30, P. M. Flour—Is in better demand; 800 bbls sold at \$9 for common, and \$9 15a\$9 25 for Ohio. Oats—45a48c. Whisky—30a30¼, closing firm. Bacon—7½a8½ for shoulders and sides, quiet. Lard—400 bbls prime sold at 93/4. Liaseed Oil \$1 05a\$1 15. Other articles are unchanged.

New York ..

New York Money Market. New York, May 50, M. Stocks are dull Money is unchanged. Eric 48%; Mis-NEW YORK, May 30, P. M. NEW YORK, May 30, F. M.
Stocks are heavy. Money is easy. Indiana 5's 81½; Missouri 6's 93½; Ohio Life and Trust Co, 93; Cumberland 28½
New York Central 93½; Erie 48½.

New York Cattle Market. Beef Cattle—The offerings to-day were 2,250 head, being the largest for same time; sales at \$9 50a\$13, dull. Sheep, Lambs and Swine—Are a shade higher, live weight. Foreign Commercial

Millegan, Evans & Co.'s, and Brown & Shipley's clars quote cotton buoyant, and active speculative denominues to a lvance considerable, ranging from \(\lambda_0^2 \).

The market closed with an active demand. Sales of week 112,000 bales, including 49,000 to speculators and to Brown a considerable and close the sales of the sales The accounts from the growing crops are favorable.

The Provision market has slightly advanced and closed firm. Ashes—pots are quoted at 30s. Pearl Ashes 34%s.

Naval stores has declined. Lard declined. The market closed dull at 49s.

LONDON, May 13.—The money market is easier, and consols advanced to 49%. American stocks are steady. Prices

sols advanced to sold. American stocks are steady. Prices are unchanged.

Baring, Brother & Co. quote the London market as steady.
Sugars—Advanced édais.
Coffee—is steady.
Breadstuffs—Are unchanged.
Iron—Welsh bar and rolls, firm. Scotch pig is quoted at 77%.

MONETARY AFFAIRS The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: SATURDAY, P. M.—The money market continued The temand was only moderate, and good paper was freely outside at 12 per cent. Exchange 1/2 prem The New York Times of Friday says: The money supply, it is almost useless to repeat after the ast Bank statement, and the fresh accession from Californio nontinues easy. The stock market sympathiese but slewly shough prices to-day, particularly for State Stocks were tronger, and the sales large.

The Journal of Commerce of Friday afternoon says:

The buoyancy noticed yesterday continues to-day and
capital is very freely offered, with only a moderate demand.

The series of Page, Bacon & Co., are sufficient mall
to pay about 50 percent upon the drafts named in the last
assignment, provided no more come to hand. Those now
heard from embrace all dated from 9th April to 3d May, but
as the Sonors reached San Francisco in time for May 3d
there will probably be more later drafts dated between 17th
March and 3th April inclusive have not yet been provided
for in any way so far asknown to the public here. The Journal of Commerce of Friday afternoon says

St. Louis Market. SATURDAY EVENING, May 26. The week just closing has not been an inactive one in the produce trade. Receipts of Grain continue unexpected heavy for the advanced season, especially as there has been carry for the season, especially as there has been carry for the season.

MORE CONVINCING PROOFS

OF THE
GREAT EFFICACY AND ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURATIVE POWERS OF DR. JOHN BULL'SSARSAPARILLA SALTERSVILLE, Hudson Co., N. J., May 2, 1855.

DR. JOHN BULL—DEAR SIR—

I have recently been induced to try Your Sarsaparilla, although I frankly confess that I considered my case such that neither your Sarsaparilla or any other medicine could reaching disease. I have had, as I thought, as good medical advice as New York could give, and the medicines that had heretofore helped me, failed to afford me any relief. I therefore concluded my stay on earth was quite short, and eave night lines of eyer being able to be around my house. ave up all hopes of ever being able to be around my house again, and requested my husband never to lay out another tra in boa without shricking, the agony liet being so great; deed, language cannot describe the misery [experienced. Bosides, at times, in addition to the above, I had the ut-sort difficulty in getting my breath. By the persuasion of y friends and my husband, I tried the "Kentucky Remehad left me, and before the second bottle was taken, the

tion of myself, my husband, family, and friends, I am better in body than I have been for some months, and well enough MARGARET KEEGAN. SALTERSVILLE, Hudson Co., N. J., May 1, 1855. I hereby certify that I have been acquainted with Mrs. Margaret Keegan, wife of Mr. Thomas Keegan, whose certificate appears above, for about 7 years; and do affirm, that the statement there made are true, and that not the slight-

est exaggeration in the case has been made. Both Mrs. Margaret Keegan and Mr. Thomas Keegan are reliable persons, and are so regarded and held by all who have any acquaintance with them here. JOHN ELDERSON. State of New York, City and County of New York, \$ss.

City and County of New York, 5 and State of New York, 5 and State of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing certificate of Margaret Keegan is gonuine, to deponent's knowledge. Deponent further says, that he knows John Elderson, and has known him for the past fifteen years; that said John Elderson is a person of good character, whose word is entitled to great weight, and who would not can we never that a new thing which was not correct. on any accout state anything which was not correct.

State of New York, City and County of New York, \$53. City and County of New York, 5.

I. R.chard B. Connoly, Clerk of the city and county of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said city and county, being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that Sidney H. Stuart, before whom the annexed leposition was taken, was, at the time of taking the same, City Judge for said city, duly elected and sworn, and that is signature thereto is genuine, as I verily believe. RICH'D B. CONNOLY, Clerk. PRINCIPAL OFFICES. Iway and Cortlandt street, No. 2 Gilsey

Buildings, N. Y., and No. 1 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. my29 dlm&w4 RECEIPTS OF THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER FROM MAY THE 12TH. TO MAY 30TH.

Milles...
D James & Co.
L Lamb.....
P McGrath...

Fashionable Jewelry.

NO. 83 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

attention to their stock of Gold and Silvs, every variety of qualify and price. FASHIONABLE JEWELRY. Diamond Pins, Drops and Rings, Cameo. Mosaic, Gold Stone, Enameled, Carbunele, Plant and Minature Pins Drops and Rings, Bracelets, Bands, Seals and Chains, Guard Vest and Fab Chains, Chatelaines, Lockets, Sets af Jewelry, Coral and Jet Goods, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Pen-knives, Scissors, Tilmbles, Needles, Keys, &c.
SHIVER WARE—Spoons, Forks. Knives, Goblets, Cups, Jewels, &c.
Set. Alvane Advance Baskets, Waiters, Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, &c.

CLOCKS—Always on hand the largest assortment in the city, wholesale and retail.

Our Watchmaker, Mr. J. R. Esterle, known as the oldest and best in the city, always at his post.

BY Particular attention given to the repairing of Clocks, Jewelly and Silverware.

Louisville, Ky.,

By Particular attention given to the repairing of Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware. N. B. We have recently added to our business a Silver-ware Manufactory. We are prepared to fill orders. my29 d&w GIVE YOUR CHILDREN BENNETT'S WORM LOZENGES! DECIDEDLY THE BEST

Remedy in the World for Worms!! NEWCASTLE, Ky., Jan. 25, 1855.

D. M. Bennett-Dear Sir: I will sty to you that I have used your Worm Lozenges considerably in my practice, and have not yet seen them full in a single case to give satisfactory of the seen that have not yet seen them full in a single case to give satisfactory of the seen of NEWCASTLE, Ky., Jan. 25, 1855.

Sold by all the Louisville Lruggists and country mer apils deow&weowlyst

Do They Do It? YES, they do; and more than they are represented, no withstanding some people are prejudiced against P ent Medicine. Doubtless some of the mediciness offer the public are worthless as a means of curing disease at other public are worthless as a means of curing disease. erformance of its duties, itseases peculiar to females the Sovereign Balm Pill surpassed in virtues. Being composed entirely of universe the surpassed in virtues. Being composed entirely of the less that the properties, the of the best remedies for diseases now known to

cal Science. Try them.

RAYMOND & PATTEN, Agents for Louisville
S. Burleigh & Bro. proprietors for the South and We
Albany, Ind. DRY GOODS AND STORE FIXTURES. therwise, together with the store, fixture trigreatly reduced prices and on very far J. DANF®nTH & SON lmw4 between Fourth and Fifth str

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.,

-d1mw4

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice. Chronic
or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from
a disordered Liver or Stomach,
CUCH as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood
o the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heart
urn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the
Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficuBreathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocatire
Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocatire

the Agents for the German Bitters:

JAMES WARING, Vanceburg, Ky, Sept. 16th, 1852
said: "I have used two bottles of your German Bitters in
my family, and am well pleased with them."

ISAAC MORTON, Hartford Ky, July 19, 1852, said: "I
believe your German Bitters to be a valuable medicine. It es good satisfaction."

L. K. JACKSON, Claysville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1852, said:
our Bitters take well, and has proved to be a good medine."

J. P. BLACK WELL & CO., Frankfort, Ky., April 4,
252 anv. "We are selling your German Bitters rapidly, and DR. W. L. CRUTCHER, Frankfert, Ky., Nov. 1, 1852, said: "Your Bitters are very much in demand at this time.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. GRAYSON SPRINGS

mv19 d&w3m

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

Miss C. A. Greene, arthur and whose ample experience makes are partment, and whose ample experience makes are propriets. T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Propriets Copartnership Notice. JOHN LAWSON JONA PEARCE. JAMES SOMMERVILLE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STOVES, GRATES AND CASTINGS JAMES SOMMERVILLE

What Every Reader of the Courier Should Know.

HURLEY'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

Manufactory on the corner of Seventh and Gouisville, Ky.

The examinations will be conducted in with the salaries for the next year will be—
For the Principals in the Male Grammar de
"Primary
"Female Grammar in Female Grammar in Female Grammar
"Female Trimary
"Female Primary
"Applicants unknown to the Examining B d success.

JOHN P. SMITH,
ayily d&&W&wtd Agent Public Schools of Louisville RYE FLOUR.—12 bbls Ree Flour just received and for A. G. MUNN, 552 Main street. RYE FLOUR. - In barrels and half barrels, just rece and for sale by A. G. MUNN my28 Main street, betwee Second and Thi

FINE GOLD WATCHES GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS. L. D. SINE'S

Twelfth Grand Mammoth Gift Enterprise. A Horse, Buggy, and Silver-mounted Harnes worth Four Hundred Dollars.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, WORTH \$300. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN AMERICAN GOLD 100 Excellent Watches. &c., &c. 1,000 SPLENDID PRIZES! VALUED AT OVER \$7,000.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 8,500. To be Drawn in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1855.

Single Tickets, \$1; Six Tickets, \$5; Twenty-five Tickets,

All persons who will act as agents will p'case make appli-iation immediatety, and they will be supplied with whatever umber of tickets they can dispose of. Should they fail to eil all they order, the unsold ones can be returned previous to the drawing. A Diamond Pointed Gold Pen, worth \$3, they are to any sugest who will sell fifty tickets; and the fiteen great own to the highest number of tickets will each receive a premiute highest number of tickets will each receive a premiute highest number of tickets. All orders must be addressed to L. S. LINE, my28 w5*

THE PATENT SELF-SEALING FRUIT CAN. or Preserving Fruits and Vegetales of all kinds FRESH AS WHEN GATHERED, FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, BY HERMETI-CALLY SEALING, WITHOUT USING SOLDER.

THIS CAN affords the simplest cheapest and me feet plan for putting up Frut for winter use t ever yet been presented to the public, and on accounsimplicity and so thoroughly answering the put commends itself as a most desirable and useful arti It may be Used for Years without Injury

an may be seen along with numerous te certificates from persons who have their lied them, all ctious for their use, at the House Furnishing store H. W. WILKES & SON. No. 75, Fourth street, between Main and Marke ay24 d&wim Sole Agents for the City and Cour

WILSON & HEADY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
PRODUCE DEALERS, ND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SEC South side, LOUISVILLE, KY. DISSOLUTION. I'tle concern of HERNDON, CLARKSON & SON with the view of set-ling up the business done by them up to this time, is this day, by ageoment, dissolved. Eithe concern, and the can collect and receipt for debts due the corn, and the can collect and reportunity will be sought to settle with their creditors.

DAVID HERNDON. JAMES F. CLARKSON. FOR SALE. Rare Chance for Investment.

trd, &c.
trd, &c.
tot of ground, seven miles east of Franklin, Ia., conig 80 acres.
cautiful lot and Gothic Cottage in Knightstown, Ia.
a valuable r esideace in Indianapolis. tee Houses and Lots in Franklin, Ia.
o Store-houses and Lots, and one fine Tavern Stand or ore-houses and Lots, and one the lavery states of son and Indianapolis Railroad. res of ground and a beautiful residence in La rite, in.

A beautiful Farm well improved, with a good coal bank pon it, a short distance from the railroad running from vansville to Terre Hanto, Sullivan Co., Ia.

And a large and valuable assortiment of real and personal

Are now being put up Corner of Eighth and

SAM'L JESSE YAGER. FARM FOR SALE.

JOSEPH W. CROMWELL

ny4 d3&w3 A. M. STOUT. PUBLIC SALE. ll sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, day of June, our MILL and other property, si fferson county, 18 miles from Louisville, in sigh

DESERVING THE PUBLIC AT-TENTION.

perions of Sumparilla.
WILSON, STABBIRD & SMITH
J. R. WILDER & BRO...
EDWIN MORRIS.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO...
J. S. MORRIS & SON,
M. AIKEN,
JOHN F. YOUNG,
G. W. ANDERSON,
B. MORKELL,
ILLAN

For sale by druggists generally. Price \$1 00 per bot b, or six bottles for \$5 00. BENJ. A. FLOOD. Venitian Blind and Show-case Maker, DEALER IN WALL PAPER, No. 64 Third street, Near Main.

NEW FIRM. J. H. CROPPER and J. M. TRUMAN

IMPORTANT

FIELD IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES. MILLER, WINGATE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. KETCHUM'S IMPROVED NOWING MACHINES.

FOR 1854, WROUGHT IRON CUTTER-BAR. all parts of the continuence who have used them indo of grass. Which the farmers who have used them fam for ketch, m's Mower over all others, consists in their compactness and durability, their light draft, the principles of having the kinde in a line with the driving wheel so as to escent and ascend with it in uneven surface, dead furbows, &c. the arch between the driving wheel and the cubic but, so as to allow the machine to pass freely over the full grass, a principal exclusively belonging to this machine; the swarthing board or track clearer—also exclusively believed. swarthing board or tones owich none others can us onging to this machine, and which none others can us onging to this machine, and which none others can aking the line between the cut and the uncut grass pa-king the line between the large size of the driv sity clear, which is absolutely necessary in heavy a spied grass and clover; the large size of the driv neces, making the draft comparatively easy; the position ague, doing away almost altogether with the sade dr object combies a feature in all other machines; all of who The New York Reaping Machine, for 1855.

Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower, for 1855.

Horse Powers and Threshers. We would respectfully invite attention to our stock of Sour-horse Lever Powers and Threshers."
These machines have been so thoroughly tested in every art of the South and West by thousand so farmers, and are not so well known to grain growers, that we deem it necestry to say but little about them. We simply request those saring to purchase, to make inquiry of farmers who have gifthem. desiring to purchase, to make inquiry of farmers who have used them.

We are manufacturing two varieties of these machines, one known through the South and West as the "Obio." the other as the "Pennsylvania" Horse Power and Threaser. The castings a these machines have been very much strengthened and improved; the hubs of all our wheels are bored and fastened to the shafts by keys instead of wedges, as in the whole process and the wood work throughout is made hevier and more substantial than usual.

Employing only good mechanics and the best materials, we are enabled to offer, as we believe, the most perfect and price of "Ohio" Power and Thrusher complete.\$135 00 Price of "Pennsylvania" Power and Thrusher complete.\$135 00 Price of "Pennsylvania" Power and Thrusher complete.\$135 00 plete.

Price of band wheel to be attached to Power for driving Gin, Portable Mills, Circular Saws, ac., (extra).

Premium Fan Mills. For cleaning wheat and other grain, it is, in truth, just such a Mill as every grain growing farmer wants, and in our udgment the best in use. Price \$20.

Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill. tucky Corn and Cob Mill, we claim to have pro-nine at once efficient, substantial and cheap rangement is so simple that the most ordinary ust and operate it.

ount made to dealers. Orders promptly atperience we have obtained in selling a large number ites, and watching closely their operations in the a most sincere desire to have our machines perients us in pledging our customers that all machines perients will be as perience and honest intention can make them.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Farming Implements,
&d.

LARGE SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT HORN

DURHAM And other Cattle!! CHALLENGER and FORTUNATUS.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.
B. F. VANMETER, Executor.
Clarke Co., Ky., April 27, 1835.
my5 wts
Lexington Observer & Reporter. THE SILENT FRIEND:

HATCHER'S THIS UNRIVALED REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, and Consumption

AGENTS. Tolic, 5 miles east of Giasgow, Xy.
milei Preter, Butler county, Xy.
wanted throughout the United States.
H. W. HATCHER, Proprieto
Bowling Green,
ille Weekly Courier copy three month
to this office.—Bowling Green Standard.

VAUGHAN & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, NUMBER 84 THIRD STREET, s, Concentrated Ext y solicit the patron

WAGNER.

WARDER, BROKAW & CHILD AGONDA AGRICULTURAL WORKS SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

NOTICE.

MISCELLANY.

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OR THE

HISTORY OF MYSTERY!

Written for the Louisville Courier.

But then the above Exercises are followed by certain Additions, which are recommended as and devotedly in the hospital which he directed conducing to their better performance. Some of and shortly became Caraffa's intimate friend these are very strange; for instance, the fourth This fixed at once the hitherto aimless ambition of Loyola. He conceived the idea of achieving is, to set about the contemplation itself, now kneeling on the ground, now lying on my face or on my back, now sitting or standing, and com posing myself, in the way in which I may hope the more easily to attain what I desire. In which matter, these two things must be attended to: the first that if, on my knees or in any other posture I obtain what I wish, I seek nothing further The second, that on the point in which I shall have attained the devotion I seek, I ought to rest, without being anxious about pressing on until I shall have satisfied myself. The sixth, that I an insignificant member in a society over which avoid those thoughts which bring joy, as that of another had all power and authority. He therethe glorious resurrection of Christ; since any fore declined the honor, and at once determined such thought hinders the tears and grief for my to found a new religious community of his own. sins, which must then be sought by calling in Aware, however, of the difficulties he might have mind rather death or judgment. The seventh, to overcome, he resolved to proceed with the uttha', for the same reason, I deprive myself of all most caution. the brightness of the light, shutting the doors and windows so long as I remain there (in my chamber), except while I have to read or take my food. At page 55 we find, in the Second Week, The Fifth Contemplation is the application of the senses to those (contemplations) mention above. After the preparatory prayer, with the three already mentioned preludes, it is eminently useful to exercise the five imaginary senses oncerning the first and second contemplation in the following way, according as the subject shall bear:

'The first point will be, to see in imagi nation all the persons, and, noting the circumstances which shall occur concerning them, to draw out what may be profitable to ourselves.

'The second, by hearing, as it were what they are saying, or what it may be natural for them to say, to turn all to our own advantage.

Thethird, to perceive, by a certain inward taste and smell, how great is the sweetness and delightfulness of the soul imbued with divine gifts and virtues, according to the nature of the person we are considering, adapting to ourselves se things which may bring us some fruit.

'The fourth, by an inward touch, to handle and kiss the garments, places, footsteps, and other things connected with such persons; whence we the Pope. may derive a greater increase of devotion, or of any spiritual good.

'This contemplation will be terminated, like the former ones, by adding, in like manner, Pater

against the Protestants: who sent, under his 'At page 52, among things 'to be noted' is-'The second, that the first exercise concerning the Incarnation of Christ is performed at midnight; the next at dawn; the third about the hour of mass; the fourth about the time of vespers; the fifth a little before supper, and on each of Alexander VI., entirely sacrifice the interests of them will be spent the space of one hour; which the Church and of humanity to the aggrandisesame thing has to be observed henceforward everywhere.' ceived the dukedom of Placentia, and his grand-

Loyola's next step towards hoilness was a pil rimage to Palestine to convert the infidels. What he did in the Holy Land we do not know his biographer tells us only that he was sent back by the Franciscan friar who exercised there the

On his homeward voyage, Ignatius conceive that a little learning would perhaps help him in the task of converting heretics, and thus furnish him with an additional chance of rendering himself famous; so after his return he attended a school at Barcelona for two years, where, a fullrown man of thirty-four, he learned the rudiaents of the Latin language, sitting upon the same bench with little boys.

Having failed to make any proselytes to his extravagances at Barcelona, he went to Alcala, and studied in the university newly erected there by Cardinal Ximenes. Here he attracted much public notice by the eccentricities of his fanatical piety. He wore a peculiar dress of coarse naterial, and by his fervid discourse contri to win over to his mode of life four or five young men, whom he called his disciples. But he was regarded with suspicion by the authorities, who twice imprisoned him. He and his converts we ordered to resume the common garb, and to cease to expound to the people' the mysteries of religion.* Indignant at this, Ignatius immediately set out for Paris, where, in the beginning of 1528, he arrived alone, his companions having descried

His persecutions at Alcala had taught him pr dence; so that, although his attempts at notor ety in Paris, in the way of dress, manners and language brought him before the tribunal of the uisition, the nevertheless had managed matters so cautiously as to escape all punishmen Here while contending with the difficulties of the Latin grammar, the was ever revolving in his vast and capacious mind some new scheme for fulfilling his desires and gratifying his passion for renown. But as yet he knew not what he was destined to accomplish. There seems no groun for supposing that he could already have the gigantic and comprehensive project of establishing, on the basis on which it now stands, his of the Roman court, that he refused to appr ronderful and powerful society. No; he only of this new one until he had the advice of three atrived, as he had done in Spain, to enlist som followers, over whom he could exercise an absolute control, for the furtherance of any future project. In this his success had far exceeded his pectations. The magnanimous and heroic Xavier, the intelligent and interesting Le Fevre, the learned Lainez, the noble and daring Rodriguez, and some three or four others acknowl-

edged him as their chief and master. It may at first sight, appear strange that suc privileged intelligences should have submitted nselves to a comparatively ignorant ex-officer But when it is borne in mind that Ignatius had a definite end, toward which he advanced with steady and unhesitating steps, whilst his compa had no fixed plan-that he was endowed with a ron will, which neither poverty nor imprisonment, nor even the world's contempt, could that, above all, he had the art to flatter their respective passions, and to win son Ignatius de Loyola, and Peter Le Fevre, and their affections by using all his influence to promote their interests, it is less surprising that he should have gained an immense influen over those inexperienced and ingenuous young men, on whose generous natures the idea of de voting their lives to the welfare of mankind had already made a deep impression. Loyola's courage and ambition were strongly stimulated by the acquisition of disciples so willing and deve ted-so efficient for his purpose, so attached to his person; and he began to consider how might turn their devotion to the best account.

After some conferences with his compo he assembled them all on the day of the Assum toin, 16th August, 1534, in the church of the Ab bey of Montmartre, where, after Peter Le Fevre had celebrated mass, they each took a solemn vow to go to the Holy Land and preach the gospel to the infidels. Ignatius, satisfied for the present with these pledges, left Paris, in order, as he asserted, to recruit his health by breathing his native air at Loyola before setting out on his arduous mission, and doubtless also to find solitude and leisure in which to meditate and devis neans for realising his ambitious hopes. His disciples remained in Paris to terminate their theogical studies, and he commanded them to meet m again at Venice in the beginning of 1537, njoining them, meanwhile, if any one should ask them what religion they professed, to answer that they belonged to the Society of Jesus, since they were Christ's soldiers.

Our saint preceded them to Venice where again encountered some difficulties and a little ersecution; but he endured all with unflinch-

and went to the door, where he found Ignatius,

ing patience. He became acquainted with mands of the General, and (for the benefit of Pierre Caraffa (afterward Pope Paul IV.) This the Society, and ad majorem Dei gloriam) great harsh and remarkable man had renounced the elasticity in all other rules, according to the General's good will, are the chief features of this bishopric of Theate, to become the companion of the meek and gentle Saint Gajetan of Tyenne, famous Constitution, which, as it constitutes the and with his assistance had founded the religious esuit's code of morality, we shall now proceed order of the Theatines. The members of this to examine, doing our best to shew the spirit in which it was dictated.* fraternity endeavored by exemplary living, devotion to their clerical duties of preaching and ad-

ministering the sacraments, and ministering to

the sick, to correct the evils produced throughout all Christendom by the scandalous and immora

conduct of the regular and secular clergy. To

Caraffa, who had already acquired great influ-

ene, Ignatius attached himself, became an inmate

of the convent he had founded, served patiently

power and fame, if not as the founder of a new

existing. With this design he submitted to Ca-

raffa a plan of reform for his order, and strongly

urged its adoption. But Caraffa, who perhap

suspected his motive, rejected his proposal, and

offered to admit him as a brother of the order as

it stood. This, however, did not suit Ionatius,

whose proud nature could never have submitted

to play even the second part, much less that of

Being under a vow to go to convert the infi

els in the Holy Land, he gave out that to this

impanions to be devoted. Accordingly as soon

work alone were the lives of himself and his

as they arrived in Venice he sent them to Rom

o beg the Pope's blessing on their enterprise, a

the Roman court as the embryo of a new reli-

gious order. The reason assigned by his histo-

rians for his not going to Rome along with them

s that he feared that his presence there might be

orejudicial to them. It is just as likely that he

as afraid, lest, beneath his cloak of ostenta-

ious humility, the discerning eye of Pope Paul

At Rome his disciples were favorably received

Trent; who instigated the emperor to the war

andson's command, 12,000 of his own troops

nto Germany to assist in that war; and who

ifted up his sacrilegious hand to bless whoever

ould shed Protestant blood. He had been scan-

alously incontinent; and if he did not, like

ons were created cardinals at the age of four-

en, and one of them was intended to be Duke

in his nature. He was generous, and therefore

arpi says of him, that of all his own qualities,

he aid not appreciate any nearly so much as his

By this amiable pontiff Ignatius and his com-

panions were kindly received. He praised their

exemplary and religious life, questioned them con-

plan they hirted at of originating a new relig-

But Loyola was not thus to be discouraged. He

summoned to Rome all his followers (who had

mained in Lombardy, preaching with a bigo:ed

naticism and calling the citizens to repentance)

Admire here the cautious and consum

thought he had discovered a way to overcom

ow viz. one of obedience to the Holy See and

to the Pope pro tempore, with the express obliga-

tion of going, without remuneration, to whateve

part of the world it should please the Pope to

send them. He then drew up a petition in which

were stated some of the principles and rules of

the order he desired to establish, and sert it t

the wily pontiff; yet so great was his aversion to

religious communities, some of which were jus

then the objects of popular hatred and the plague

cardinals, to whom he referred the matter. Gui-

diccioni, the most talented of the three, strenu-

osper unless by contending for and maintain-

ng the supremacy of the Holy See, thought i

would be best policy to accept the services of

these volunteers, especially as it was a time when

he much needed them. Consequently, on the 27th

September, 1540, he issued the famous bull, reg

mini militantis Ecclesia, approving of the new

order under the name of 'The Society of Jesus

We consider it indispensable to give some ex

Paul, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God

for a perpetual record. Presiding by God's will

over the Government of the church, &c

Whereas we have lately learned that our belove

James Lainez, and also Claudius Le Jay, and

Paschasius Brouet, and Francis Xavier; and also

Alphonso Salmeron and Simon Rodriguez, and

John Coduri, and Nicholas de Bobadilla, priests

of the cities, &c., . . . inspired, as is piously be-

believed by the Holy Ghost, coming from various

regions of the globe, are met together and be

come associates, and renouncing the seductions

perpetual service of our Lord Jesus Christ, and

of us, and of other our successors, Roman Pontiffs;

and expressly for the instruction of boys and

other ignorant people in christianity; and above

all, for the spiritual consolation of the faithful in

Christ, by hearing confessions We receive the

associates under our protection and that of the

Apostolic See; conceding to them, moreover, that

some among them may freely and lawfully draw

up such Constitutions as they shall judge to be

onformable to, &c We will, moreover, that

nto this Society there be abmitted to the num-

ber of sixty persons only, desirous of embra-

cing this rule of living, and no more, and to

The above-named ten persons were the first

mpanions of Loyola, and, with him, the foun-

ders of the Society. But the merit of framing

the Constitution which was to govern it belongs

them all was capable of such a conception.

ing to the expressed will of another

solely to Ignatius himself. He alone among

alone could have devised a scheme by which one free rational being is converted into a mere auto-

mation-acting, speaking, even thinking, accord

no record in history of any man, be he king

emperor, or pope, exercising such absolute an

rresponsible power over his fellow-men as does

the General of the Jesuits over his disciples. In

Spiritual Exercises Loyola appears to be merely

an ascetic enthusiast; in the Constitution he

shews himself a high genius, with a perfect and

rofound knowledge of human nature and of

put together a plan so admirably harmonious in

all its parts, so wonderfully suited to its ende, or

e natural sequence of events. Never was there

incorporated into the Society aforesaid.

racts from this bull.

This fourth vow made a great impress

his associates to the desired point.

ious order.

night detect his unbounded ambition.

nded their pious pilgrimage.

sail for Palestine.

e said; and also, no doubt, to exhibit them to

order, at least as the remodeller of one already

Cause of the Double Peaches It has been noticed as a remarkable fact tha very large proportion of the young peaches, the esent season, are growing in clusters-two aree, four, and sometimes even five, proceeding rom one bud. The following article, written to the Danville (Ky.) Tribune by a fruit-grower of

xperience, gives what the writer understands to the cause of this phenomenon: All the varieties of the peach, nectarine, and other ruit, have been stunted in their growth for the last wo summers, so that they could not make their regar growth. Now vegetation recommences with the pring of the second year and the return of warm veather. The uppermost, and perhaps some other buds, which were formed the previous year gradually infold and pump up sap from the stock remaining in store about them. The place of the sap so removed is instantly supplied by that which is next. An imse is thus given to the fluids from the summit to roots. New sap is absorbed from the earth, and at upwards through the wood of last year, and the tenomenon called the flow of the sap is fully comple d to continue with greater or less velocity till the turn of winter. The axis of the bud elongates up rds, forming leaves and buds in the same way parent shoot. In like manner, also, each bud ds down its roots in the form of fibres within the rk, and above the wood of the shoot from which bark, and above the wood of the shoot from which it sprang, thus forming on the one hand a new layer of wood, and on the other a fresh deposit of bark. In order to facilitate this last operation, the old bark and wood are separated in the spring by the exudation from both of them of the glutinous, slimy subtion from both of them of the glutinous, slimy sub-stance called cambium, which appears to be express-ly intended in the first instance to facilitate the de-scent of the subcortial fibres of the growing buds, and in the second place to generate the cellular tissue by which the horizontal dilation of the axis is caused, and which maintains a communication between the bark and the centre of the axis. These lines of com-munication have by the second year become suffi-ciently developed. This is the reason of so strange a thing in the peach, as there was no wood made thing in the peach, as there was no wood ma t year but bearing wood, and so it happened that uble buds came forth on each shoot, which is rea-This is the whole cause of it, and the sud

Crops in Kentucky. -Of the ravages of insects, the Prin Is this locust year, or is it a he Pontiff bestowed the desired benediction, and Kentuckian says: they returned to Venice, whence they were to saturnalia general for insects of all kinds? The fly is cradling our wheat-fields, the cut-worms are sweeping gardens and corn-fields, and the locusts Here Ignatius prevailed upon them to take re going to destroy the remnant, we suppose on Perryman's knob, just northeast of town, ows of perpetual chastity and poverty, and then, they are as numerous as a Russian army. A great many of the shrubs and bushes, in many cases good sized trees are stripped as bare of ander pretext of the war which was raging at the time between the Emperor and the Turks, they abandoned their mission altogether. So erdure as if a winter storm had swept through just shells, and if you toss a rock in any of the Taking with him Lainez and Le Fevre, Loyola trees a crowd of locust will rise up with a roar that would do credit to Pharaoh's serenaders. On hen proceeded to Rome, and craved audience of returning from the knob, we encountered an army of cut-worms that covered the road as thick as The chair of St. Peter was at this time occuaving-stones pied by Paul Farnese, that same Pope who opened and in part conducted the Council of

-The Carrolton Times says: The crops oughout Carroll and Trimble counties, from all t we can learn, look very promising. The wheat, oats and grass never looked better, and the corn promises an abundant yield. The farmers are really anticipating that "good times a oming," and that long looked-for period, it is oped, will be realized by as grateful a body of anamen, in this section, as ever tilled the

tuckian of Saturday says: We are sorry to state that a large portion of the wheat fiel's in this nent of his own family, nevertheless his son rening counties are suffering severely from the ravages of the fly. The early crops sustain the greatest injury, while fields that were own late are comparatively unhurt. A great eal of the oats is quite inferior. The corn f Milan. However, Paul had some grandeur needs a good heavy rain, very much, at this opular, and his activity was indefatigable. But

---In Christian county much damage has been done, and in some instances, fields are almost destroyed by the fly; but we do not learn that even in that county, the evil is quite as wide spread as rumor has it. In Todd and Logan the presence of the fly has been noticed, but its deredations are by no means serious.

-The Bardstown American says: usts are coming; millions of them are making heir appearance in the woods and fields. he present their advent is a god-send to our poor levouring them.

> From the Chicago Tribune, 24th irst 1 Terrific Tornado.

and gave them a clearer outline than he had hith Three Persons Killed—House carried up into the Air—Terrible Effects of the Whirlwind. erto done of the society he proposed to establish Air—Refrible Enects of the Walriwing.
Our readers wil remember the violent hail storm
that took place in this city yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock, and the oppressive heat
of the rest of the afternoon. At the same hour, the
events to which we allude took place in the town of This they entirely approved of, and took anothe yow (the most essential for Loyola's purpose) of mplicit and unquestioning obedience to their supe befferson, near Jefferson Mills, 16 miles distant.

A cloud of peculiar shape was first observed approaching from the northwest, and terminating in funnel-shaped point, the apex towards and nearly mate art by which Ignatius, step by step, brought a funnel-shaped point, the apex towards and nearly reaching the earth. As it came nearer, it was discovered to be a *ubiriturind*, rapidly revolving, and whirling up various objects, in which were plainly seen large sticks of wood, boards, small trees and chairs. It was coming towards our informants, but did not reach them, but turned to their right, described a semi-circle, and fell upon a large frame house. In an instant, and with a crash, the roof was ton off, and immediately the school, but were ton off, and immediately the school between the second control of t Notwithstanding the repeated refusals of th Court of Rome to accede to his wishes, neither the courage nor the perseverance of Ignatius failed him. After much reflection, he at las the Pope's unwillingness. Consulting with his mpanions, he persuaded them to take a fourth

was to:n off, and immediately the whole house was ifted from its foundation, literally torn to pieces, lifted from its foundation, literally torn to pieces, and the pieces carried up in the horrid vortex. The formiture in the house, all of it, shared the same fate, the weight of the articles appearing no obstacle to their ascent whatever.

And now we come to a part of the narrative sad indeed to relate. In the house were nine persons. They were all drawn up into the air, and fell, at different distances, and with great violence to the ground. The wife of one of the eye witnesses, Mrs. Page, and two of her children, were instantly killed. All the other persons in the house were greatly lajured. The injuries with two exceptions consist of singular and heavy bruises all over the body.

arge rock. The house stood upon four large gran lers. These were all moved several fee their places.

The whirlwind went on and passed diagonally ously opposed it; but Paul, who perhaps had by passed to the barn, tore away one side of it and this time penetrated the designs of Loyola, and threw it against a horse, causing his death. The side of the barn then fell down on three calves and perceived that the proposed Society could not ured them so badly that they died during th

ight.

The whirlwind seemed to pass off in a southward o the ground from a great height. In coming lown they fell nearly perpendicularly, and entered the ground like stakes. Hundreds of these were The torce of the storm was tremendous. Not only were the boards torn off from the beams to which they were nailed, but the beams themselves were wrenched asunder.

The whirlwind was accompanied by a storm of

nuts. Some of them were nine inches in circu iv, hundreds of deaths might have marked its pro

All warning to the contrary, the "rush from Ire and" has already re-set in at the southern ports 50 passengers, and all bound for America, with the xception of two families, who are going to Austra-

The Roman Catholic clergy at home and in the ition in the model republic until at least some check given to the formidable organization of the Know ection to their flocks going to the Canadas, which jection to their flocks going to the Canadas, which, ange to say, are now regarded as the land of pro-se, where all creeds and classes can enjoy perfect erty, although under "British rule." From the ovince of Connaught, too, the cry is still "they ," and even the thundering voice of John of Tuam powerless to stay the flight of his erratic sub-tes,—Dublin Correspondence London Times.

he Paulding Clarion publishes a list of nom ations, said to have been made by the late conderground railroad -as follows: or Governor, Gen. E. D. Fontaine,

county; or Secretary of State, A. G. Horne, of Clarke county; or Auditor, F. L. Swann, of Hinds county; or Treasurer, Col. Stith, of Marshall county; for Judge High Court, C. P. Smith, of Wilkinson; for Clerk Chancery Court, J. C. Carpenter, of city

of Jackson.

The Clarion also says, the same party non D. B. Nabors for Congress, in the Holly Spring

ock E. Houston for Congress, in the Aberdeen all its parts, so wonderfully suited to its ends, or district;

which has ever met with such prodigious success. Prompt, unhesitating obedience to the common superfully suited to its ends, or district;

Prompt, unhesitating obedience to the common superfully suited to its ends, or district;

Prompt, unhesitating obedience to the common superfully suited to its ends, or district;

Which has ever met with such prodigious success. Prompt, unhesitating obedience to the common superfully suited to its ends, or district;

Which has ever met with such prodigious success. Prompt, unhesitating obedience to the common superfully suited to its ends, or district;

Which has ever met with such prodigious success. Prompt, unhesitating obedience to the Country and Robt. Richards and, San at the same time fasting for a Catholic piety of his devoted wife, and wishing to be buried by her side? Was he a hyprocrite, or was tried at Cambridge for the murder of Benj. C.

CLEVELAND, May 25, P. M.—The murderer Parks was sentenced to be hung on 1st June. He made an unsuccessful attempt to escape jail last night.

The next period fixed by the Millerites for the destruction of the world is the loth of June.

American errorestants, and at the same time fast, so morning before the Police Court.—Cin. Enquirer.

CLEVELAND, May 25, P. M.—The murderer Parks was sentenced to be hung on 1st June. He made an unsuccessful attempt to escape jail last night.

American candidates.

The next period fixed by the Millerites for the destruction of the world is the loth of June.

American candidates.

(For the Louisville Daily Courier) Professor Morse on Lafayette.

TO THE PUBLIC. Di se me defends, ce n'est qu'en roculant. - MOLIERE. Si se me defends, ce n'est qu'en roculant. — Molibre.
On my return to the city, on yesterday, I was able to attend to the long letter of Professor Morse, which was published in the Courier on the day after my departure. The Professor is as prolix as ever, and though he now makes some attempt at reasoning, he alleges little that is new, and nothing that is conclusive, as I trust to show. But first, I must briefly allude to the manner in which this discussion was forced on me; as the origin of the controversy and the true issue seem to be studiously kept out of view. It will be recollected that, on the 10th of las

truch, during my absence from the city, a virulent d almost savage attack was made upon me, in nich I was charged with "a most high-handed and which I was charged with "a most high-handed and during attempt to falsify history," and the choice, polite, and elegant Christian epithets, "villainy, mendacity, liar, literary forger." &c., were freely employed! And what provoked all this fierce and angentlemanly denuaciation? The simple fact that I had dared publish, in the introduction to my Miscellanea, a quotation concerning Lafayette, taken from the coumns of journals conducted by Protestants and circulated all over the country, without any contradiction then known to me! I had given my authority at the time, in the margin of the at any contradiction their known to me: I had iven my authority at the time, in the margin of the look itself; and I was simple enough to believe that espectable Protestant editors would not wilfully irculate forgeries in fazor of the Catholic church. In my vindication I gave my authorities in full, with hapter and verse, and I showed farther, that the tatement of the Cincipnati Enguirer had you heap ement of the Cincinnati Enquirer had not been stioned at the time by the Boston Bee and other ulent anti-Catholic prints. The authority of Prosor Morse having been alleged to prove a contra essor Morse naving been alleged to prove a contra-y saying of Lafayette, and his name having been baraded as likely "to live when the last remnant of Popery will be smothered in Bibles and telegraphs," i ventured temperately to assign my reasons for be-lieving that his statement was wholly unsatisfactory and unreliable, and this, whether the quoted letter of Lafayette was genuine or spurious. But I wen a step farther. The second edition of the Miscella step farther. The second edition of the Miscella ea was then passing through the press, and la vailed myself of the occasion to qualify my adop-on of the letter published in the Cincinnati En-uirer and other journals, as follows:

"Yet this is the case, if we may rely on the gen

eness of the following extract from a letter of the rench patriot, purporting to have been written b m to a gentleman in New York in 1829, and which him to a gentleman in New York in 1829, and which has been credited and pretty widely circulated by a portion of the secular press. As it seems to be authentic, we republish it, as we find it in circulation." (2d edit. Miscellanea, p. xlvii.)

This course was manifestly fair, and it should have satisfied every impartial and reasonable man; and I have reason to believe that it was satisfactory to the cortain tallient portion of the community. and I have reason to believe that it was satisfactory to the most intelligent portion of the community, of all shades of opinion. But it did not suit the purposes of those who had so bitterly assailed me. At sufficiently long intervals, Professor Morse was brought again and again to the charge, each time exhibiting more and more his bitter prejudice against the Catholic church. Accused himself of having without sufficient grounds, originated or at least

without sufficient grounds, originated or at least given currency to the motto ascribed to Lafayette er of the controversy!

rbiter of the controversy!

About one-half of hislastletter, (dated May 2, bu
ublished only May 12) is taken up with an attemp
o show that the Cincinnati Enquirer was guilty o
irculating a forgery, in publishing the letter o
afayette flatly contradicting the motto ascribed to he French patriot by the Professor. He says that id not quote that letter from the editorial column d not quote that letter from the entorial columns 'a Protestant paper, but from one who conceals inself under the mask of 'Old Line,' writing in a rotestant paper." I beg the Professor's pardon: ie article signed "Old Line" did appear in "the litorial columns" of the Enquirer; it was leaded ke the other editorial matter, and it had no mark being a communication except the signature, is credited simply to the Cincinnati Enquirer as credited simply to the Cincinnan Enquirer by order Protestant paper"—the Louisville Times—om a slip of which it was printed in my book. he Professor continues: "I hazard little in saying e ('Old Line') is no Protestant;" and he intimates rither on that he is "a Jesuit," between whom and tyself there may have been "a convenient collusive."" I thank him for the compliment, so deli noceived and so gracefully expressed! It worthy the self-styled champion of the refine ecomplished French Catholic Marquis, who e would fain represent to the world in the ne ght of a modern fanatic and ranter! Luckily, nabled to nail this and similar charges to the ater, and to show that the Professor is as litt

counter, and to snow that the Professor is as fitter eliable here in stating facts occurring under his very eyes and during his own day, as he is in sta-ling, on his vague recollection of oral interview, hat Lafayette used the words of the motto. But before I give the evidence, I will furnich a pecimen of the Professor's reasoning. He says and tries to prove, that the book from which "Old-ine" had quoted the letter of Lafayette, and the ane" had quoted the letter of Larayette, and the ittle of which he had given in full, in the original french, is a forgery, with "a false title, a false auhor, a false place of publication, a false date, a salse size, a false number of pages, and in connexon with these a purely fictitious account of the imginary author, and all the other fabulous circum through its ideal aristone." (the italica rap his) ances of its ideal existence;" (the italics are his,)-e might have added "a false binding, false typ ne might have added "a jaise binding, jaise type, jaise punctuation, jaise paper, jaise everything!"

And how does he prove this sweeping charge? First, his correspondent could not find the book in Paris; and, secondly, he himself could find no account of it in a catalogue of French publications kept in the Astor Library of New York! This cies of argument might be ap

"While others toil with philosophic force, Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter co Flings (Pelts?) at your head conviction in

Fines (Petter) at your head conviction in the lump, And gains remote conclusions at a jump."

Now mark how the Cincinnati Enquirer meets these bold allegations of the Professor, and how it cuts this Gordian knot of logic! This time it is not "Old Line" who speaks, even in the editorial columns; it is the responsible Protestant editorial columns; it is the responsible Protestant editorial (It he Enquirer has the following editorial (It he Enquirer has the following editorial) mself, in propria persona. In its issue of Ma th, the Enquirer has the following editorial alicise a few passages):

THE LETTER OF LAFAYETTE-THE MORSE AND BISHOP SPALDING CONTROVERSY."

"It will be recollected there appeared last fall in
the columns of the Enquirer, over the signature of the columns of the Enquirer, over the signature o 'Old Line,' an exposure of a stupendous fraud which the Know-Nothing press had been guilty of, in palming off on Lafayette a sentiment he never ut tered. The expression they attributed to him—'I ever the liberties of the country are destroyed, is will be by Romish priests'—was dug out of a letter in which he quoted it but to refute it! The origina letter was quoted by the Democratic press all over the Union and was inserted, due reself theirs given. seepsie, N. Y., upon whose authority the original statement was made, finding himself in an unpleasant position, commenced a controversy with Bisho spalding in relation to the genuineness of our constitution of the control of the c respondent's letter. He asserts that no such book as the letter is quoted from is in existence, and that 'Old Line,' himself is one of those dreaded persons called 'Jesnits.' Now we assure Prof. Morse and all interested in the controversy, that 'Old Line' is a Protestant gentleman, 'staunch in the faith,' by no means a bitter partisan, and that he can prove every statement he made to be correct. His veracity we believe to be as good as Morse's; and if the latter will come to this city and risk anything on his impeachment of it, the book will be produce before a committee selected by the parties. There ing drawn up into the air by holding on to a is no doubt whatever that Prof. Morse is all verong in the matter, or that those who are quoting Lafay. ETTE upon his authority are grossly deceived. We assure the public that it can place the most implicit confidence in the Enquirer's communication regarding the Lafayette forgery."

Will Professor Morse meet this bold challenge given his bold challenge given his board accepts.

iven him by a brother Protestant? If he do tot, then with what face can he again appear before a rubble in defense of a motto to which he are nge, I shall look on as a spectator, with sor it stands!" I hope the Professor will not back out but will meet the issue like a man.

Here I will, for the present, rest my defense. It the Enquirer can sustain its position, then all Professor Morse's vague recollections of conversations held with Lafayette, more than twenty years ago are scattered to the winds, and all his long-drawn telegraphic reasonings will fall of themselves to the ground.

When this necessay preliminary question, involved earned, on what take for reliable authority, it when the Cincinnait Times ventured to quest the authenticity of Lafayette's letter, the "staur Protestant Old Line" came out in the Enquirera offered to stake one thousand dollars, to be poy the loser to the orphans of Cincinnati, that would produce before an impartial committee the solution of the containing the letter. The challenge wade, I understand, not so much in a spirit. n either way, would accrue to the benefit of th

1. If the Professor was so long and so very inti mate with Lafayette, and if he corresponded and was "on the Polish Committee" with him, why is it that his name is never once mentioned in the twelve volumes of "Memoirs, Correspondences, and Manuscripts of General Lafayette, published by his family?" (Memoires, Correspondence, et Manuscrits du General Lafayette; publiés par sa famille, Brussells, 1837.) I have the work before me, and if the sholly escaped my examination, and he, having the

id he delay giving it till 1836 or 1931 (he gives oth dates,) five or six years afterwards, and thout three years after the death of the French natriol? He alone can answer this question.

3. If this was really the sentiment of Lafayette, why is not the famous motto found in these twelve volumes, consisting in great part of his own written of the sentiment of t 4. How does the Professor reconcile the two man-ifestly inconsistent facts of Lafayette's using the mot-to to American Protestants, and at the same time rassing for a Catholic in France, praising the tender

Cloquet, and the interment in the Catholic cemetery of Picpus, with a large Catholic cross near his grave? (See cut of his tomb, in Cloquet, p. 291.) Think you, the priests would have assisted in such numbers at the funeral, if he had been in the habit of abusing them? Or did Lafayette have one language for American Protestants and, another for French Catholics?

5. In his chatcau, or castle, at Lagrange, Lafayette like other French Catholics of rank, had a chapel (Cloquet, p. 171;) now what was the use of this chapel, if his enemeis, the "Romish priests," were not to officiate therein? Was this, too, a mockery, or was it sheer hypocrisy?

6. When did Washington worship along with Lafayette in the same church in Boston, as Rev. Mr. Van Velt makes Lafayette assert? What historian lecords this fact, which was the basis of the alleged interview? I ask for information.

terview? I ask for information.
7. I again ask an explicit answer to the dilemn T. I again ask an explicit answer to the dilemm I before proposed, which I repeat here, as the professor seems to have forgotten it. Either Lafayet was a Catholic, or he was an infidel; he certain was not a Protestant. If a Catholic, he could nhave originated the motto ascribed to him b Morse, without being a hypocrite, which no or will venture to assert. If an infidel, then he testimony against Catholics he are presented. Morse, without being a hypocrite, which no one will venture to assert. If an infidel, then his testimony against Catholics has no more weight than that of Voltaire and Tom Paine, and, like them, he may have meant, and probably did mean by priests the ministers of all Christian denominations: whichever horn of the dilemma our adversaries may choose to select, the Catholic Church still remains unscathed.

of the Cincinnati Enquirer like a man, or will he dodge the question? Will he retract his mis-statements about "Old Line" being a Protestant, and a Jesuitin "convenient collusion" with myself, or will he let these glaring untruths go uncontradicted! e shall see.
Until he answer these questions, and meet these

issues, fairly and distinctly, I shall probably have no farther occasion to trouble him. Meantime hand him over to his good Brother Protestants the Editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, only beggin Louisville, May 24, 1855.

ARREST OF NEW YORK CYPRIANS .- In New York, on Monday night, in obedience to the orlers of Mayor Wood, another descent was made on the street walkers. Says the Herald;

The station-houses were soon thronged with these poor creatures, and their still more misera-ble male associates, who make a living off these poor children of shame. The Ninth Ward po-lice arrested a number of girls who make the park heir resort to pursue their calling. These are generally of the most abandoned character, as was abundantly evidenced when taken to the sta-tion-house. They shouted, sang, and made all manner of uncouth noises. They were brought in between nine and ten o'clock, and accommodated with cells for the night. There were twentyseven in all, the majority of whom were found in the park. In the Fifth ward there were twenty arrested. One of the women, incensed at bein arrested, swallowed the contents of a phial udanum. A doctor was sent for, and the use f a stomach-pump soon made all right. In the Eighth ward there were no arrests made—the women having got wind of the intended foray and wisely kept out of the stree's.

INDIANA FREE BANKS .- The Evansville Journal iblishes the following remarks in reference to the diana Free Banks.

ndiana Free Banks.

The currency of Indiana is again as good and sound as ever, Scarcely a note of any suspended or non-specie paying free bank meets the eye in business transactions from one week's end to non-specie paying free bank meets the eye in siness transactions from one week's end to other. The Auditor of State has announced that th is the condition of those of the suspended be banks whose securities are other than Indiana ocks, that after the 1st of July he will he enabled o redeem the outstanding circulation at par. Thus twill be seen that it is becoming sound and reliable, nder judicious management, as rapidly as it dereciated under the recklessness of the late Audior. The amount of money now in current circulation, is, no doubt, quite too small for the business curroses of the community in ordinary times, but poses of the community, in ordinary times, bu zed, requiring the use of a larger circulating mediu t will be supplied upon a basis that will inspi confidence both at home and abroad.

FOREIGNERS NOT TO VOTE OR HOLD OFFICE IS MASSACHUSETTS .- The following are the provisions of the bill as finally amended and passed by the Massachusetts Legislature: No person shall be ntitled to vote in any election held in this Comonwealth, or be eligible to any office in this commonwealth, unless he shall have been born within the jurisdiction of the United States of merica, or unless he shall be the child of an American citizen born during the temporary ited States. Provided, that persons of foreign irth who may have been duly and legally natural zed before the adoption of this amendment be entitled to vote inthis Commonwealth." nent shall

COL. MACHEN AND THE FIRST DISTRICT .- Says the Paducah American of May 23d: We have the most cheering accounts from various ortions of this district of the prospects of the ciation of him as a high toned gentleman and eral politician. Col. Machen's majority in

ne district, if we read the signs of the times arightannot be less than fifteen huddred! COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY .- On the 7th May, at the annual election of the Directors or this bank and branches, the following named entlemen were elected:

For Principal Bank, Paducah.—L. M. Flournoy. S. Trimble, David Watts, Wm. F. Norton, John For Branch at Harrodsburg.-Peter R. Dun Sanford McBrayer, G. D. Runyan, and C. C. Mo of Mercer county, and Joseph McAlister, of Lin

V. V. McConnell, William Shouse, J. D. Helm, and Villiam Nuckols. At a meeting of the Directors of this bank, held on the 9th of May, L. M. Flournoy was unaniously re-elected President of the Bank, Peter R. Dunn, President of the Harrodsburg Branch, and David Thornton, President of the Versailles Branch

AFFILIATING .- The Somerset Gazette makes he following suggestion to the Democrat of that

We respectfully suggest that the Democrat addits list of "Facts for the People" that all the emocratic leaders in the Somerset District voted or a gentleman for Magistrate who voted for Canius M. Clay, the Abolition candidate for Government or, including their present candidate for Rep ntative.

The interior and northern portions of the State were visited a week ago yesterday by a singular and destructive tornaco, which devastated a tract of country above 60 rods in width, and extending from the southerly limit of Jackson and the northerly imit of Washtenaw counties, through Eaton counties into Lapeer county. It seemed to be a win , on the edge of Jackson county, were complete-leveled with the ground, and also those of John Youcum, of Lindon, whose family were severely . Youcum, of Lindon, whose cattle were killed jured, and many of whose cattle were killed the water of a small lake near Mr. Y.'s was thrown the water of a small lake near Mr. Y.'s was thrown the residences of Mr.

royed.

In Eaton county, the Charlotte Republican says to Biouse and barn of Mr. Dridley, of Kalamo, ere destroyed, and Mr. Gridley badly injured. One an was seen with his hands clinging to a pe ee, while his heels were up in the air. In one lity a coat was seen high in the heavens enjoy a sublime arial journey. In some places books are said to have come down from above. A large saw log, which four yoke cattle could not draw, was ta-ken up and tumbled around as though it was a corn

In Lapeer county, we are informed by Mr. Allen In Lapeer county, we are informed by Mr. Allen umber dealer in this city, that in the centre of the down of Marathan, about a mile west of McKinster's t utterly demolished a log school house, struck the lawelling of a Mrs. Luther, and leveled it to the floor und unroofed the house of a neighbor to which she had fled for refuge. Her son, seeing the hurricane coming, caught hold of a large cherry tree, six inche hrough, but the tree was twisted from the roots. ugh, but the tree was twisted from the roots d the whole earried several rods. Mr. Luther had is arm broken in two places, and was taken up i ensible, in which condition he remained four hours. Mrs. L.'s feather beds were four at by the roots, and logs welve feet long, were carried through the a welve feet long, were carried through the a ation.-Detroit Tribune, May 23

Review confesses that "for fifty years past the nerchant ships of the United States have notoriusly been far better built than those of Grea ritain." The U. S. steam frigate Niagara eing constructed by George Steers at the Broklyn Navy Yard, will fully justify the Review he materials of this noble craft will be 40.000 ubic feet of live oak, 10,000 cubic feet of whi cubic feet of yellow pine timber, 60,000 feet of yellow pine plank, 3,000 feet cubic of white pine imber, 42,000 feet of white pine plank, 350,000 bs., of iron, 140,000 lbs., of copper, and 20,000 lbs., of spikes. Congress granted \$1,000,000 to ouild her, but she will, probable, not cost over \$900,000. Her full complement of men will be 300, and she will be ready for launching by Jan-

the steamer Landis, was badly beaten at the unding, yesterday afternoon, by Joseph Williams, the mate of the same steamer, and David Orr, on

MR. SOULE AND MR. PERRY. Letter from the Secretary of Le-

gation. The Ostend Conference and the Black Warrio ATTACK ON MR. SOULE. "SPIES." "TRAITORS" AND "DUPES."

The National Inte ligencer of Tuesday contains a old reply to Mr. Soule's letter from Horatis J. Per, Secretary of Legation at Madrid. We give an bridgment of its contents. It is dated Madrid, pril 27, 1855. To the President of the United States:

To the President of the United States:

Sine: A letter published in the National Intelligencer, of Washington, on the 24th of March last, wer the signature o'the Hon. Pierre Soule reached ne here on the 14th inst. It was not my intention to have noticed that letter in any manner.

Mr. Perry here alludes to Mr. Soule's foreign irth, and intimates that his sympathies with the French revolutionary party have been too deep to dupit a true appreciation of American policy. rench revolutionary party have been too deep to must a true appreciation of American policy. He believes that Mr. Soule desired war. His dgment was clouded, else why that long series of se errors? Else why could he not see behind the ladow of his own personality the true sentiments? The Spanish people; their sympathy for the Unid States, and their desire to arrange all subjects? difference between the two Government Mr. Soule is also accused of representing the

sale of Cuba was possible when he knew

I am persuaded that the late Minister would r I am persuaded that the late Minister would not have needed to make his journey to Ostend if he had informed the Government correctly. By transmitting erroneous information he compromitted your Government before Europe.

Mr. S. is next accused of wilfully mismanaging the Black Warrior affair so as not to obtain the redress desired, although the Government were desirous to arrange the question.

Mr. Soule not only neglected himself the instructions of the Secretary of State when they interfered with his own purposes, but he also pretended to di-

rith his own purposes, but he also pretended to di ect me to neglect them, he not being at the time the exercise of his functions of Minist d, nor recognized in any capacity by the Spa He thus placed me apparently in the alternation

He thus placed me apparently in the alternative either of failing in my duty to my Government or of precipitating a personal ru sture with himself. The Hon. Pierre Soule thought proper to suppress an important despatch from the Secretary of State concerning the affair of the Black Warrior, intended for the Spanish Government, during the space of five months. I was able, however, to prevent the evil effects of that proceeding, and I did so. The proof is, that within a fortnight after his departure, on the 30th of August, I had procured from the Spanish Government a proposition of a satisfactory character for the complete settlement of that affair, whose final adjustment was impeded at that time only by the necessity I felt under of of that affair, whose final adjustment was impeded at that time only by the necessity I felt under of not addressing an official note upon that subject to the Soanish Minister in order that my conduct should not conflict officially with that of Mr. Soule. Mr. Perry here claims that after the accomplishment of the adjustment he procured a proposition for the settlement and immediate payment of all claims, involving private interests, which had been presented by either Government to the other since the year 1834, by means of a convention similar to that concluded with Great Britan on the Stroff Edward 1832, and also are greater for th of February, 1853, and also an overture for extract and general treaty, conceding immense benefit to our country. Of this nothing was said to Mr

ith receiving the duplicate papers addressed imself, dared also to intercept in Paris the office himself, dared also to intercept in Paris the officia correspondence of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Madrid with the Secretary of State at Washington, addressed to that officer upon important business, and bearing the seal of this Legation, then in my lawful keeping.

Was there a spy at that time in the service of the United States? If so, who was it? Who carried or that infamous trade? Sir, I prefer to believe that there was only an officer, whose ideas of his duty were mistaken, from whatsoever cause, but whose influence upon our affairs was lamentable to the las degree.

dready resigned his commission, and was all take final leave of this Court, the Hon. Pi to take final leave of this Court, the Hon. Pleare Soule dare! attempt to seduce and cajole me into an abandonment of my post and my duty, for the seeming purpose of thus procuring the appearance of a rupture of diplomatic relations with this Court, a demonstration in open conflict with the wishes of your Government, and which might have proved at that moment unspeakable calamities. At that critical moment he conceived the project of closing this Legation, of leaving it if possible without a representative, of lowering its honored arms and placing its valuable archives in the keeping of an authorized agent, or in the hands of the representative of arother foreign Power.

authorized agent, or in the hands of the represen-tative of another foreign Power.

If I have resisted him, foiled his cunning and un-done his work, I have done so honorably and fairly, abusing no confidence, failing to no duty. Hemade no disclosures to me of his secret operations. He did not ask my aid. Still it is true that I knew more of him than he was aware. The greater part of his operations came to my knowledge in his ab-sence, because from the moment that the responsi-bility of affairs devolved upon me I considered it being, because from the moment that the responsi-bility of affairs devolved upon me I considered it my first duty to be well informed concerning him and his movements. Yet at that very time I spoke to him plainly, and counselled him as I should wish to be counselled in like circumstances.

nderstood what was going on about me, his own fault, not mine. Deceit is no pa hirlwind? I will not judge his motives. I rather believe tha

a his whole course his judgment has been in erro but if he has not been, then he, Sir, has been it ratior, not to me—that matters little—but to the interests of the United States of America, confidence involve that country in a motiveless foreign war has labored against her peace in the interior a Il as the exterior; against her mosts, against her commercial prosperite national honor. I do not wish to p ner national honor. I do not wish to probe the inn thought, which perhaps he does not confess even himself; but to the President and to every goo American I say, God help us if ever the existence our cherished Union should come to depend upo the policy or wishes of the Hon. Pierre Soule!

Fire in the Woods

Great Destruction-Lives Lost.
We find the following letter in the Philadelph

A fire broke out in the pines about four m om this place, Gloucester County, New Jersey, e afternoon of the 16th ult., which caused of diderable damage to property through which cassed. It was very dry, and the flames spre apidly. To use the words of an eye witness, 'un as fast as a horse could gallop.' A colliery wenty-five or thirty pits, belonging to Mr. Robe Vilson, was almost entirely consumed. His sa ill, called Friez's mill, narrowly escaped destrion, the houses near the mill being on five sever on, the houses near the mill being on fire sever mes. Mr. W. loses about \$2,000. All the cabi years of age, to follow. He took his wife by the hand and ran through, escaping with a few slight burns. The lad was so terrified that instead of following his father he went back to the cabin; he was soon surrounded by the fire and perished. His remains were found the next morning. A laborer in the coaling saved himself by jumping down a well; his hands and face are badly burned. Another man remained in his cabin, hoping to save it, but the heat was so intense that he was compelled to leave. He ran upwards of a mile, his clothes catching almost every moment. He succeeded in getting gress of the fire—otherwise the damage to prope would have been tenfold.

A Month Later from New Mexico.

Indian Battle - Death of Major Dusenberry INDEPENDENCE, May 23.— The Santa Fe mai reached here Monday l'st. Business is quite dull and will continue so until trairs get in.

ulars, had preceded him, and they were to meet as Sangre del Christo pass, but the Col. coming across a fresh trail of Apaches, followed them into the Ratoon Mountains, and after two days pursuit, over took and killed five men, taking six women and two children prisoners, and destroyed all the property of the band. The prisoners informed Colonel St. Vrain that the Indians were to meet at the junction of the Red river and the Moro, and the troops are dispatched to that point to intercept and destroy them.

oy them.

Col. Miller is in the White Mountains after the liscarilloes.

Maj. Dusenberry died at Santa Fe in April. Gen. Garland is below, selecting a site on the Bonita, for a post in the Messilla country.

The mail party saw but few Indians on the route. Grass was poor on the plains. Water scarce.

Passengers by the stage were eight in number—mong whom was Judge Benedict, returning to the States for his familier.

tates for his family.

Health of our city is very good. Sickness h heated at Westport. Some yet on the river.

Prospects for wheat crop now very good in our country. South of us they have had scarcely any ain, and the trees, even, are dying. Flour is worth hirteen dollars per barrel here.

trial of a foreigner for murder, in the Circuit art of Prince George's county, Va., on the 12th whether he was competent, the counsel for the prisoner asked the juror if he was a Know Nothing. The question was objected to by the Commonwealth, and an argument ensued, when the Judge overrued he question, but allowed the Council for the prisoner to inquire of the juror "whether he belonged to the jury society or assentiation of individual state." hight bias his judgment in the trial of a foreigner."
he prisoner's counsel declined to put this question uring the discussion, several of the jurors who ad been accepted, admitted that they were memers of the American party, and thereupon Mrollier stated that he had no objection to the most earching scrutiny which could be instituted and unducted, with the consent of the Court, for the urpose of ascertaining from these inverses of surpose of ascertaining from those jurors who ad uitted they were of the American party, what coret objects they had, if any hostile to foreigners but the counsel for the prisoner did not institute the property of the prisoner did not institute

Independence, Monday last, nominated Mr. John Ellis, of the country and Robt. Richardson, Esq.,

BY TELEGRAPH. LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHI AMERICA. NEW YORK, May 24, P. M.—The America arrived at Halifax to-day.

The Union sailed from Southampton on the 9th, for New York with 90 passengers.

All of the documents in regard to the Vienna Conference have been laid before Parliament.

The correspondence from the Camp dated April 27th, explains the difficulties of the seige. It states confidently that the Allies' advances are gaining ground, while the works are so far advanced there can be no doubt of their ultimate suc-

anced there can be no doubt of their ultimate su force the allies to raise the seige. Canrobert has announced that when the

A large body of troops on the allies right ad-ranced and the French were driven back immedi-tely, and a second similar attempt was made, but t shared the same fate.

The Russian loss was serious.

Gen. Mannora had arrived with 4000 Sardinian

roops.

The Raltic English fleet was working its way up towards Gotsland as fast as the ice would permit.

Drouyn d' LaHuys resigned on account of his unwillingness to protract the war. Count Walewiski,
he French plenipotentiary to London has been

The Italian who attempted to assassinate Na-It is said that France asks permission to establish a French camp in the Swedish territory. If refused Bombursund would be occupied and fortified by the

Three ships are blockading the White Sea. The following is from the London Standard The following is from the London Standard: Very extraordinary circumstances are reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement, reached us by letters from St. Petersburg. It appeared that a fine American built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic, and it was stated that the vessel had on board eight hundred bal-s of cotton, but the correspondent, our inforcant, visited the ship and found in addition 50.000 vides and 50.000 evolvers. The Means Co. 0,000 rifles and 50,000 revolvers. The Messrs. C. erchants of Boston, were passengers. The Standard asks what are their consuls in the nited States about that they have p cargo to leave without apprisin6 the government

The Austrian and Prussian Cabinets are attempt ing to effect a general accord among the German States. The editors of the semi-official journals are united in favor of the movement. The documents of the Vienna Conference is ninety pages long. It is particularly republished n some of the English papers. It has excited much

nterest.

Lord Palmerston evaded answering the question whether the Conferences are not finally broken off, but it is said the acceded representatives of all of the Powers of Europe, Prussia included, continue

or reside at Vienna.

The emigrant ship John, from Plymouth for Quebec, was wrecked, and a number of lives lost.

The English papers admit that the Pope's peace had fied, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria and but little from the rest of Europe-consequently France and England must fight it out. The London Times publishes an article expressing these views. The Times also has an editorial on the government station that it is impossible to the government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Corference without seeing that Russia never was in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

Earl Gray, in the House of Lords, has given notice of a motion, and adds that it be sent to the Open deporting the failure of pregetiers and

Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations, and stating, as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Parliament never were such as to afford a sair prospect for concluding peace.

M. Gibson made a similar motion in the House of Company. Vienna correspondent of the London Times

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times remarks that, as long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of the difficulty as best she can, but if England and France would resolve to form a corps of refugees and employ them on or near her frontier, a holy alliance would assuredly be formed.

VIENNA, Monday Evening.—It is rumored that Count Bual has given in his resignation. But it is not confirmed. It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring a complete neutrality as well as point of declaring a complete neutrality as well as that of the whole of Germany.

Great Britain.—It was stated in Parliament that Du daulte's plan to clow up the Russian fort had been submitted to a scientific committee. The bill removing the newspaper stamp had been

assed. The "Roebuck committee" was still in session, to The "Roeduck committee" was still in session, to be terror of the administration. The reform gains ground. The London Times says editorially, "That Amer-a does not sympathise with the allies is shocking all revolting."

nd revolting."
Some discharged workmen set fire to one of the doating batteries, which was just ready to be aunched into the Thames.

Melbourne dates are to the 15th of February. Melbourne dates are t The news is unimportant. old is quoted at 3£ 15s 9d.

FRANCE.—M. De Persegney has been appointed finister to England. There are further rumors of a new loan of 7,000,mifications throughout Europe, to promote the surrection, hence the execution of the would be sassin of Napoleon has been postponed to trace

assassin of Napoteon has been postponed to trace his connection with them.

On the day the attempt was made on the Empe-ror's life, it was freely stated in various cities in Ita-ly, Spain, and Germany, that Napoleon was dead, and Paris was in a state of insurrection. In the Spanish Cortes, on the 2d, Senor Averrilla declared in the name of the Democratic party that it had never entered into any negotiations with Soule for the only of Cabb ITALY.-Mt. Vesuvius is in an active state of

It is reported that the King of Naples was fired at by an assassin at a review. It was found out on inquiry to be nothing more than the accidental lischarge from a soldier's gun. A district on the river Thames, covering 1200 square miles, is inundated, and the crops are most

square miles, is nundated, and the crops are most probably destroyed.

Reports from Russian sources confirm the report of the insurrection at Ukiane.

St. Petersburg advices are to the 1st.

Mention is male at Cronstadt of the expected arrival of several American ships with cargoes of emp and iron. FRANCE.—It is said that a grave difference o

opinion has taken place between the Emperor and the late foreign minister, in regard to the manner which the latter acquitted himself as plenipotentiary to Vienna.

It is said that the Emperor pressed a strong disapproval of the disposition which the representa-tives at the Vienna Conference manifested to accept a dishonorable and delusive term of peace from Russia, and condemns De L'Huss of two great con-fidence in the good faith of Austria. Rain and Wind. The Emperor is everywhere greeted with enthusiastic plaudits by his subjects since the attempte

sassination.
At Pianori's trial the presiding Judge refused to At Planor's trial the presiding Judge refused to admit lady spectators into court. The trial was conducted very quietly, with a view, it is supposed of preventing any interest being taken in the prisoner and to discourage a similar one in future attempts to gain notoriety. The accused has given no reason for the act, except that his family has been ruined by the French invasion of Rome.

BALTIMORE, May 25, P. M .- New Orleans pay appointments as follows:
Brevt. Maj. Sedgwick, Major in the cavalry, vice Major in the cavaly vice Cragg, declined; Brevt. Major Robt. S. Garnett, Major in the 9th infantry, vice Benham declined.

The ship John sailed from Plymouth with 387 emigrants for Quebec. She encountered a heavy gale from the northeast to westward. The vessel got closer in o land than the Captain was aware, and making back headlong ran the ship on a dan gerous reef called Maracles Bottom, which stove her in and sunk 400,000 feet off the coast. The bulk of the passengers were swent off by the sec. and 100. the passengers were swept off by the sea, and 190 were lost. The rest clung to the rigging, and great exertiens were made on the coast to guard the men

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, M .- Orizaba Mexico

concentrated.

A decisive battle is expected.

A letter says the insurgents have succeeded in eparating Santa Anna's army, which marched in he 9th.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill against Kendall for embezzling valuable letters.

Arrested, &c. NEW YORK. May 25, M .- A large number of per ons suspected with being extensively engaged in counterfeiting, were arrested last night, and a large uantity of counterfeiting apparatus found in the premises.

The race of Flora Temple against time to run 20 miles within an hour was not completed, the mare casting a shoe in the 12th mile when she was withdrawn. The time is proportional to the task.

NEW YORK, May 25, M .- Our Valparaise dates e to April 15th, and Callao to April 25th. The election in Chili had resulted in a majority fo Business was dull during the holydays.

There is nothing of interest from Peru. Steamer Glendy Burke Sunk. and will probably be a total loss. She was fully reighted for New Orleans. The Sultana came long side taking the cargo. She is insured in The health of the city is excellent.

Augusta, May 25, P. M .- The Know-Nothi State Council met on yesterday, and nominated amuel C. Gage, of Augusta, Mc., as their candi-ate for Governor. One thousand delegates were

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the George Law. NEw York, May 24, P. M.—The steamer Georg aw has arrived, bringing \$1,324,000 in specie and 137 passengers. The principal consignees are Wells, Fargo & Co., \$227,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$200,000; Wm. Hoges & Co., \$60,000; Bank of America, \$244,000; Kelly & Co., \$29,000; Boss, Falconer & Co., \$23,000; Thomas Watson & Sons, The news was brought down by the Golden Gate he reports seeing the steamer Sonora going into an Francisco. San Francisco.

The adjournment of the Legislature has been postponed a week. Nothing had been done in regard to
the Senatorial question.

The Walker expedition to Central America had
not sailed. Preparations were making for an early
legacture.

eparture.
Tife U.S. Land Commissioners rejected five claims held by Jose Y Lemater under alleged American titles for more than 1000 square miles of lands in the State, and it was supposed that under the decision in these cases the similar claim of Lermater to 5,000 acres in the city limits of San Francisco would be rejected.

e rejected.
Our Sandwich Islend dates are to the 16th of April. L. Swan, of the firm of Swan & Clifford and been detected in circulating \$44,000 worth of orged whaler's bills. It is supposed that the total

was made.

The Hawaian Legislature was in session.
The steamer Golden Age had been got off and towed to Labago, where she was beached.
An important bill reducing the port duties had passed the California Legislature.
An act levying a capitation of \$50 on all Chinamen arriving in the State, was passed.
The bill to take the State prison from the hands of lessees has been adopted.
Bills to reincorporate the city of San Francisco passed both houses, but they did not exactly tally in their provisions. The full average of murders, lynchings and other rimes are reported.

Late from Santa Fe. Late from Santa Fe.

Sr. Louis, May 24, P. M.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on Monday.

Col. N. Vrain, with three companies, in pursuit of the Utahs fell on the trail of a party of Apaches on the route to the mountains, killed six men, and took six women and two children prisoners. The troops were despatched to the junction of R.d. river to intercept the meeting of the Indians at that point. Major Dusenberry is dead.

Santa Fe, April — The mail party said they met but few Iudians.

Grass was plenty and water was scarce on the Grass was plenty and water was scarce on the lains. There was a great drouth south of In

Wheeling, May 24, P. M.—Ohio gives 650 ma-ority for Flournay, Marshall county about 600, and kichmond 1,040, at 4 o'clock. The line went down east of Pittsburgh and pre-tented our receiving any further reports of the

pority in Richmond and 300 in Henrico. He is ought to be elected by a handsome majority. At per's Ferry the returns indicate the ele arper's Ferry the returns marked the election of e whole American ticket. In Jefferson county ournoy has a small mojority. At Winchester the hole Democratic ticket was elected. In Clark, rederick and Fredericksburg Flournoy has 100 ma-

nty. In Alexandria Flournoy has a majority of 494; in Norfolk 350. In Petersburg Wise has a majority of 33. This is a Democratic loss of 200 over last gul

so. This is Democrate loss of 200 ver last guoernatorial election.

Fourteen counties give Flournoy 4,500 majority.

This is a gain of 4,128.

In Culpepper Flournoy's majority is 271, and in
Faquier 250.

Faulkner, Democratic candidate for Congress, is
reported defeated in the 8th District.

RICHMOND, May 25. P. M.—Pendleton county
gives 500 majority for Faulkner, Hanover 200 majority. The Richmond Enquirer says that Caskie,
Democrat, is elected to Congress in the other district by 200 majority, and gives partial returns
highly favorable to Wise. Norfolk county gives 206
and Suffolk county 150 majority for Flournoy.

Martinsburg, May 25th.—Wise's majority in
Berkley county 5, (for Congress), gave Johnson 283;
Faulkner's Majority in Berkley county 29, gave him
below 186.

Richmond, May 25th, M.—Wise's majority in

below 186.

Richmond, May 25th, M.—Wise's majority in Wythe 200; Pulaski 50; Roanoke 292; Botetourt 300; Franklin 200; Apponantox 267; Halifax 575; Lononburg 260; Charlotte 30; Powhattan 289; Mechlenburg 403; Warren 234; Madison 551; Orange

Mechlenburg 403; Warren 234; Madison 551; Orange 38; Clark 24; Southampton 80; Prince George 260; Brunswick 350; Sussex 295; Elizabeth City 12; Halifax 500; Chesterfield 595; Stafford 100; Spottsylvania 14; Amherst 136; Louisa 150; King William's 130; Hanover 200; Greenville 146; Princess Ann 34; Mansemond 210. Majorities for Flournoy: Augusta 1,410; Albemarle 150; Caroline 95; Bedford 200; Henrico 213; Culpepuer 85; Pittsylvania 650; Montgomery (Williamsburg) 17; Charles City 85; Buckingham 70; Loudoun 1,600; Hancock 74.

Louquon 1,000; Hancock 74.

Baltimore, May 25, P. M.—Wise's majorities are as follows: Prince Edward, 77; Prince George, 250; Greensville, 150; Dinwiddie, 100; Marion, 700; Tyler, 50; Harrison, 100, Thirty-three counties show gains for Flournoy, as compared with Scott's vote of 5,000. BALTIMORE, May 25, P. M .- The majorities for Clarke, 34 Prince Williams, 417; Rappahanock and Madison, 565; Louisa, 200; Orange; 38. The ma-Addition, 303; Louisa, 200; Oran'e; 38. The majorities for Flournoy are as follows: Augusta, 1,300; Albermark, 259; Culpeppee, 85; Fangmer, 93. Powell, Democrat, is elected to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Thirty-four counties, some imperfect, give Flournoy about 3000 over the Presidential majority if vote is as large. He must overcome 12,000 in the balance of the State.

Wise received a desnatch from the Richmond Englishment Flourney and the state of the State.

quirer, saying his majorities in the Southwestern counties—Wythe, Washington and Mongomery—were astounding. It is generally believed that Wise is elected by 10,000.

Bocock, Willson, Caskie, Good, Powell and Smith BOOCK, Window, Casale, Cook, American, probably elected over Faulkner, in the 8th district.

BALTIMORE, May 26, P. M.—The 4th Congressional District of Virginia gives Wise 1,498 majority, with Cumberland and Powhattan to be heard from Washington, May 26, P. M.—A despatch from Faulkner says that he is elected by 400 majority.

Kanawha has given Flournoy 1,600 majority, but The Liquor Law.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The first liquor case under the new law was decided against the defend-ant. He has appealed. Measures are being taken throughout the State to test its validity. Boston, May 23, M.—The vote on the amendments to the constitution are very light. The returns in-dicate that all have been carried.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, M.—The rain Saturday xtended as far south as Georgia. - At Savannah here was a very heavy wind and some damage was CHICAGO, May 25 .- An eye-witness of the late whirlwind, reports still more destruction of life and property in the State. Families suffered and are in a dreadful state of destitution and misery.

LIQUOR SEARCH IN A PRIVATE HOUSE-Elder Liquor Search in A Private House—Edder Weaver put to Bed by two Women—Mayor Hayward Stationed at the Barn Door, &c.—Yesterday forenoon, about the usual hour of eleven elock, Elder Weaver, Marshal of Bangor, Zebuloo Paten, Watchman, and Deputies Emerson and Gordon visited a private house on May street, occupied by some Irish families. The order of search was as follows: Mayor Hayward was stationed at the door of a barn connected with the house. With two or was claimed by an Irish woman and was not tak away.—Bangor (Me.) Jour.

The News.

-The Hon. Edwards Grey, of this State, w bama, some days since. The horses attached to the stage in which he was a passenger, took fright and ran away, overturning the coach, by which his ankle was badly sprained and the bone fractured. With his characteristic indomitable energy, he pursued his journey by stage and railroad, with brief intervals of rest, until he reached Nashville, suffering much pain from fatigue and irritation of his wounded limb. He is, adds the Whig, now at the Verandah Hotel in this city where, with good medical and other attentions, we are happy to say he is rapidly recovering, and will probably in a few days be in a condition again to "go ahead."

—The New York Tribune of Thursday says that the supply of cattle for consumption in that market still remained unequal to the demand. The con-equence is, that prices remain at their recent high rates. The selling price of beeves was equal to an estimated average price per pound, for all the meat in the quarters, of thirteen cents, ranging from twelve cents for the poorest quality to fourteen or fourteen and a quarter for the best. This will still keep the price at fourteen to twenty cents a pound at retail. A great many families are giving up the luxury of sirloin steaks and fifth rib roasts.

—The Catholic Telegraph announces that Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week will be "devoted to the exercises of the Triduum, granted by his Holiness in honor of the Definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, in the Cathedral." The Telegraph actors all Catholics to "profit by the Plenary Indulgence which can then be gained, and especielly do we admonish those who have not yet made their Easter not to lose so good e gained, and especielly do we admonish those who ave not yet made their Easter not to lose so good

Christian."

In Cincinnati, on Thursday night, a German—In Cincinnati, on Thursday night, a German—amed John Stock was stabbed by Frederick Hafer, also German. The affray took place on the corner of Alli on and Walnut streets, and originated in a trivial dispute. Stock was wounded in the left breast, near the region of the heart, and died in about two hours after he was stabbed. Hafer was arrested, and was committed without bail, Friday norning, to answer to the charge of murder in the irst degree.

first degree.

A storm passed over Callaway county, on the night of the 17th, which did a vast deal of damage. Near Fulton a great deal of fencing was blown down, the State Lanatic Asylum suffered severely by having a large number of slates blown from the coof, and the west gable-end of Westminster College was blown down. The farmers in the country sustained great damage in the prospectation. -The National Sheep show is to be held at illage of Bath, Steuben county, New York.

the village of Bath, Steuben county, New York, three last days of May, by the Wool-growers' Association of Western New York;" and the premiums announced are from \$10 to \$75 for the best pen of tree to ten sheep. The prizes are all for fine wool